In the City of Bristoil of the Mayoraley, John Knight, commonly called Six John Knight commencing from the 29 of the 7 month 1663, to the 3g, day of the time month; 1664,

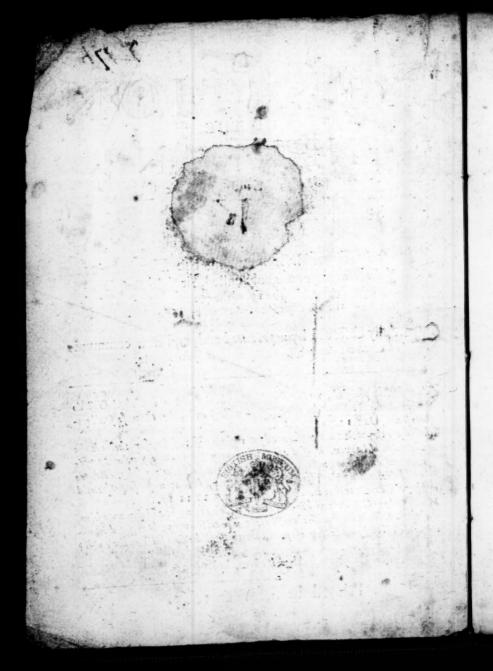
morrially oblerved by a private fruit, and now comm cared for Publick information by the laid Poople

Minsy lied by purified, and mode wheet, and tried, barate micked without, and who at the weeks of feel understand; but the subject diritions, Dans Tours Bloffed are they which are perforated for enclosing after lake, for the

Ringdom of heaven, Birfled one to when the first field, for the grant of heaven, Birfled one to when the field of the true, for the true, for the true, and for all manages of the true of the first of falls for my falls and be exceeding glad, for preas the true expense in hungary, he for they the Prophetishan were happen elelit, which cry make and day to the first own make the foreign the most of the first own make the first own falls of the first own of man constitution for the first falls and land on the first falls and

into you then all men freak well of son, Lake

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A Relation, &c.

Riend John Knight (for unto thee it is that we direct this ensuing relation of which we have suffered at thy hands, during thy being Major in this City, for that by thee it was, and through thy influence that we have thus suffered.) It had been well for thee, if then had been ded the stable condition of

Robert Canne Kr. and Barroner being thy Predeceifor. this City, when then entred it into thy Government, both for trade and otherwise, then which no time hath parallel dit fince the date of the late troubles, when the King returned. A City at peace and unity, within its felf; men

of all persuasions, as to Religion, well persuaded amongstthemselves, and as to the Civil peace united in the hearts, and love of each man to another, and the publick benefit; And thus it was whilest moderation sat in the Government of this City, so that every individual might rest assured of the peace and safety of his estate and Person, in the pursuance of the publick.

And by the way, let us tell thee and all, to whom these prefents may come, that there was not a City more united in the publick, then this of Bristol, before thine entrance, whose shadowy steps there-from, from this day forwards, not upon our personal influence, or our principle, but thine own, receive their gnomon, or direction from thy declention from it,

and will have their fet from thee.

For thou art the man, whom rage and asperity, with a blind zeal to the morships of the times, have set up to counter-buff the stability of this City, and to overturn ex industria, or of

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Into distance and trouble; And to lay the sure grounded Fabrick of its prosperity in the dust, whilest thou walkest over it, with armes folded up, and a pitiful countenance, as if not thou, but the contrary (viz.) moderation had there laid it; And so whilest with the one hand thou entrest in thy sharp incision knife, thou stroakest with the other, as if so be that which suffers were the cause of its running in; not thou of its suf-

fering.

To manifest which, and give thee to see that thou are not charged amisse, something of thine own actions shall be drawn before thee, which by thee have been perpetrated, during this thy year, to the intent and end, that if thou hast yet any thing remaining of true fensiblenesse, thou mayest reflect upon what thou halt don, and blush, and so mayst come to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, whom now in Us thou haft thus perfecuted, and be faved, which is the defire of our hearts, and that it may be well with thee for ever. But if not, that the ground of the miscarriage of this once, and very lately flourishing City may be charged where it ought, and that after ages may have somewhat upon Record, as an account wherefore it was, and how it came to passe, that a place of so much weight and worth, should be laid even with the dust, for though we may be much looked over by thee and thy generation, as a people not of fo confiderable an interest as among men, though we may claim as considerable a one as your felves, yet a higher interest me have then amongst men, with him who looks ye over, who will render to you according to your deeds; and this you will finde, when the measure of your iniquity is fulfilled upon us, which ye will be suffered to fulfil for the tryal of our faith and Patience; and what there is of God in us, that he may be glorified, for which purpose

purpose he hath suffered ye thus to do; and without whose suffrance ye could not have done thus unto us, and therefore we are content, for he will then sulfil upon you the measure of your iniquity, and then poor Bristoll will know (as well as you, the sad effects of persecuting the innocent people of the Lord, who are not its enemy, nor yours, nor the Kings, nor his Government that is just, answering the just principle of God, which we are to follow, and nothing but that which is according unto it. And where we cannot do to suffer as is our principle, and our practice makes it manifest.) We say we are not enemies to the City, to the King, nor you; but do desire the welfare of it, and of you all; God is witness who

will render to every man according to his deeds.

And this we speak before hand, that in the day of your calamity, which you shall see will approach you, and compass you about, ye may remember that of it you were foretold, and that it is come to passe what you were foretold in the day of your prosperity, to the end that you might have heard and confidered ere it had been too late, for this is fignified to you in the name of the Lord; and let it be as the prefage of what shall come to passe, and the presage it is; The persecution of us will be visited by the Lord, with as sharp a hand as ever was drawn forth against it, since the foundation thereof; And ye shall be tumbled into the dust; and your carkases shall fall as the mire of the streets, who have stretched forth your hands without a cause, against an innocent people, that have done you no wrong, and have made them to suffer, and an execration you will be, and an hiffing in the day of the Lords vens geance, when he shall render to you according to your deeds; this is spoken to such of you as shall not repent, as that which shall come upon you in the day that the Lords vengeance shall be made manifest.

Not

Not that we aspire after dignities, or greatness, or to be fomething in the world, do we thus write, or that the thoughts of fuch things Buoys we up above what we should be ; no, we have learnt somewhat else (viz.) In whatsoever condition we be, therein to be content, and to do the will of God, for which purpose we came into the world, however the doing thereof may be attended with the greatest sufferings, which we know we must passe through, viz. great sufferings, even many Tribulations to the Kingdom of God, to our rest, and so we look to the recompence of reward, as did Moses (viz.) the rest in doing the will of God, who for sook Pharaohs Court, and chose rather to suffer afflictions (and so do me) with the people of God, then to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season: Who (it is faid) endured, as feeing him who is invisible; and fo as he, so here we, rest in the doing of his will; and let the Lord do what he will with we, we are content, who fay, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven, be it to Prisons, to Banishment, to loss of all to death; the good will of God be done; as to us, the Lord be glorified by us, in what he will, we leave it to him, who are come not to do our own will, but the Lords, the will of God be done, faith our foul, Amen.

Not that we are plotting, or conspiring, or do intend any such thing, as is fally suggested against w, and that under the pretence of religious meetings, or coming together to wait upon the Lord, the Lord is witnesse that we are clear of any such thing, and that our principle is against it, as is our practice. Not that we have any expectation from man, or of any outward arms for our deliverance; we disclaim any such thing; and do know, that not by man, but the arms of the Lord, our deliverance must arise, though these things are screetly suggested, and that our boldnesse in our sufferings arises from some such secret assurance; no, no, it only comes from the good

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good hand of the Lord; because of his testimony which we bear, who is near w, and bears us up in and through all our

fufferings, and will all those that trust in him.

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Not that these things are pleasant to us as men, that is to fay, thus to fuffer, for me are men as you are, and are compassed about with the same infirmities as you, that is to say, busband, wife, children, relations, estate, Country, life, liberty, wholsome aire, convenient accommodation, health, prosperity in our affairs, going through without distraction, what we have to do, or molestation are heere us as men, we know what they are, and what they cost, as well as you; and that to enjoy them is the portion of a man, and all that he can have of them under the Sun, and that it is good in this fense, if it may be with a good conscience, to know good daies, and to fee no evil, all that me lay them down for ; All that for which we fuffer the losse of them, which is as little pleasing to our flesh and blood, as to you is, it is the will of God that it should be so to try we, and that the vertue of him in we may be made manifest, and that in this incounter me may not make shipwrack of faith and a good conscience, and so deny the Lord that bought w, for things that perish, and hereby it comes indeed to be made manifest, that we know and have the possession of something that is eternal, viz. that we endure, that we fuffer the parting with the temporal; And herein the Lord is glorified that we chuse not, or prefer that, which perithes before that which endures, who are not our own, but as hath been faid, are bought with. a price, and therefore are to glorifie God in our bodies, and our fouls, which are Gods; and by this you all will fee (and therefore it is that this day is suffer'd) that we have something more then what is of this world for the enjoyment of which we leave the world, and chuse rather to suffer afflidions,

ction, then to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; For all that will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution.

We say not for any of those things, or that we would feem to be fomething in speaking of what shall be hereafter, and fo to glory do we thus write. But the Lord would have us thus to speak, that you may know that our sufferings will have an end; and that it will be thus with those who fear the Lord, in whom he rules, and that a day of deliverance there will be, a resurrection, a return; and that the Lord therein will be glorified; and this we are shewn, and it is to be shewn unto you, that it may be known, if so be that it may be belie. ved; but whether it be believed or no, the thing is fo, that God is with w, and that he hath not forfaken w, though be fuffers us to be tried, and that he is present with us, and will be through all, and beyond all that ye shall be suffered to do unto w, and that we are not left comfortless, but are shewn the end of, as well as our sufferings, even the glory that shall follow, the glory that is to be revealed at the coming of the Lord, the manifestation of his power, who is over all, and reigns for ever; And by his fo keeping, and preserving us, through all and over all, shews that be is with w, and that it is Jesus in ws whom you now persecute.

For we pray you what should support us, what think ye can keep us in the midst of all these things, which you have set before us, and prepared against us, and which you are preparing, & have made us, and which you are making us to go through, Imprisonment, Banishing us our Native Country, taking us from our Relations, Trades, Callings, Husbands, Wives, Children, native aire and soile, and what soever in this world may be dear unto us, casting us into not some holes and places, thicker in proportion then a discreet man would put dogs into a kennel, or beasts into a pound, or horses into a stable, or

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pigs into a stye amongst lice and vermin, and Fellons and murderers, contagious stinks, and nastinesse sufficient enough to infect fuch as have lived in wholfom cleanliness, good aire, and dyet; as you know it hath been with many of us, whose living hath been as well as yours in the world, to the infecting of some of w already, who have laid down the body at the foot of your cruelty, whose blood you have to answer for, as for the blood of others of w, whom your unmerciful barbarifine by your Officers have fent out of the world, as Lidia Tevy, and ber infant, Alice the wife of William Peachy, who was big with child, and hurt by the officer in the meeting, who went home ill, was delivered the next day, and a few dayes after, continuing ill, died; And Mary Knight did, the fervant of Nathaniel Milner hereafter mentioned; We fay, what shall make us to undergo all this cruelty, and that with cheerfulnesse, which then John Knight, and some of the rest of thy brethren are preparing, and have prepared for us, have and are ready to execute upon us (of which, as to the things already done, and the readinesse of your hearts further to do this ensuing relation gives the particulars) were it not for Something that is mortal, that is more then man, that bears w out?

We think you should come into consideration, and to senfibleness, and that these things should bring you to it; And therefore it is, that we have thus wrote for your welfare; We truly desire in the Lord, though you pursue our ruines, and that without a canse, for which the Lord God will one day plead with you, and let you know, that what we have said is true.

Is it the world think you that makes as thus, how can that do it, when this leads us out of it, is it our country, wherewithal can that induce us, when by these things we are threat-

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neighbours, kinsfolks, friends, acquaintance how can it be so, when you take us from them? doth greatness in the morld tempt us? this very thing is that which doth diminish us; Is it honour and applause among men? This makes us a spectacle both to Angels and men: Doth ease and pleasure do it? this takes from us our pleasant things, and doth put us to sojourn (as it may prove) in desolate wildernesses: Is it prosit and advantage? this takes us from our prosits, and the places of the advantage? also of our estates and callings: Is it health? what more hazardous thereunto, or more reasonably likely to be destructive, then such a change of climate, and alterations of seasons thereby, as by the Law you may cast us into.

Well, the Lord God eternal will plead with you, who have put us upon these things, and with thee John Knight in particular: And thou and thy judgment must then come to know for what thou hast done from the hand of the Lord: But before me proceed to speak to thee any surther in this matter, we must lay before thee in particular, and bring back upon thee thy wickednesse thou hast done unto us, and then thou

shalt hear thy judgment.

No sooner wast entred into thine ear, but thy thoughts gave thee what then wouldst do unto us, and before then sleptest that night, after then wast sworne Major, didst not then expresse what then would do unto us? this being the opportunity then longedst for, wherein to be dealing with us, then knowest the work thou wast driving on the year before, when (as hath been said) moderation, as to conscience, sat in the seat of the government. Then knowest what endeavours then usedst to ill-be-speak that moderation to the Court; and what then saidst to one of the Kings Secretaries

at Bath, as to us, and what be answered thee, when thou didst put the question (viz.) We have many Quakers in the City; What shall we do with the Quakers: It is the Kings pleasure (thou knowst he said) that they be proceeded withal, with gentlenesse, and won with with love, or words to that purpose. And yet thou knowest as not satisfied with this, how thou spakest with him again about it; and how the same answer thou receivedst, thou shewing thereby what a mind thou haddest to be dealing with us, even when the government was not in thine hands, at least to resect on those that held thy hands, some of which were then present, if so be that a word had slipped out of the Secretaries mouth for that purpose.

And then after then walt Major, how soon then didst cause our peaceable meetings, to be visited after then hadst some enterchange with some of these called Baptists, and Independants then knowest; and what then hast done since to us, which we are now intending to set in order before thee, and now heare what we have to say to thee in this

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To omit many things that passed the several suff daies of the the week after thy sufficient entrance into thy Mayoralty, wherein the Officers, sometimes Civil, sometimes Military, sometimes both came to our meetings, and required us to depart, yet meddling with non except Elinor Mand, whom the Marshal with Musquetters had away to the guard, but from thence she was disnissed again: Thus compassing our Gity like a dog (as the Pfalmish speaks, Pfal. 59. 6. and in the evening returning, and grudging, and not being satisfied, they return at evening (saith he) they make a noise like a dog, and go round about the City, and at evening let them return, and let them make a noise like a dog, and go round about the

City, ver. 19. and ver. 20. Let them mander up and down for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied; for he that holds the maters of the fea in his fift, and comprehends the dust of the earth in a measure, and weigheth the mountains in a ballance, who declareth to man his thoughts, shewed his dominion, and how he could keep thee off, who had preserved us hitherto, and gave us not a prey into thy teeth. So that it was not when thou wouldest, nor as thou wouldest, but when he suffered, and as he pleased to let it be, was it that we were delivered into thy hands, who couldft not, nor canst do any thing to us, but as thou receivedst power from above; as he said to Pilate, who is gone before, in that day, when he faid unto him, Speakest thou not unto me, knowest thou not that I have power to crucifie thee; and have power to release thee (Thou couldest have no power at all (said he) against me, except it was given thee from above, Joh. 19.10,11. So the time being come wherein we vvere to be tried, and thereby the vertue that is of him in us to be made manifest, then hadft power given thee, and not before to enter in upon us; and to on the 28. day of the ninth month, called November. being within a day of full two months after thou wealt fworn Mayor. Thon fentelt thy Officer John Jones the Lawyer, vvho with one of the Town Clerks fervants, and some other Officers and Souldiers of the Militia, which thou haddest got into thine affiftance, came with fwords and armes upon a naked people, who make (and their principle is to) no resistance. And after be had required we to depart, and taken the names of several of us, he sent to the Guard these, vvhose names follow, viz. Edward Pyott, Jeremy Hignel, John Gibbons, George Bishopp, Thomas Morris, Lewis Rogers, Nehemiah Pool, Benjamin Cottle, Joseph Jones, James Sterridge, George Oliver, John Spoore.

These being brought to the Guard, were continued there in the wind and cold till about evening, and then Thomas Walter, Lievtenant to Captain Adams (whose Company then had the guard) came and acquainted them that thy self, and the Deputy Lievtenants, who some of them that very night denyed that any such thing was ordered by them, had ordered them to be sent to Bridewel, so to Bridewel they were brought a place of reproach, appointed for Rogues, and no Prison of the Kings) though they were pretended to be the Kings prisoners, though some of them were Citizens, and men of quality therein.

Now it is to be noted, That Sheriff Streamer being Major of the Regiment, and so having command of the Guard, coming to the Guard and understanding who were brought thither, whereof one was his near relation, viz. his Brother-in-law, and his friend, viz. George Bishopp, if so be his business was to have him up, and that that was the end of that dayes work; came not into the Guard (understanding him to be, if not seeing him there) but went his way to to the meeting-house, and there in person dismiss the rest, without making so

much as one a Prisoner.

Which unnaturalness and high ingratitude he learnt, no doubt, of thee, who (as the sequel of this relation signifies) wast well skilled in things of that nature, and his orders (no doubt) he received from thee, who as thy Bustoon or Martinape (as men use to say) most artificially followed the dictates of thy mad and hasty spirit, who hadst not (nor had he) learnt that moderation which the whole series of transactions in this generation (the most remakable of any that had been in the world) vould have taught thee, as vould also the saying of him who lives for ever, who is the Judge of all (viz.) To do to others what soever you would should be done

nnto your felves; that is to say, when you are in power, so vvarily to extend it, as that you may live with your Neighbours, and have their love when your power is gone, and gain the good reputation of moderate men. For the vvheele turns round, and as the history of former ages have proved on this, Date obulum Belisario, For Gods sake give a halfpenny to Belisarius, comes to be the portion of many, which befel that great Captain Belisarius, vvho in the dayes of Justinian the Emperor, did so behave himself in Persia, Affirica and Italy, that he had the honour of this Effigies on the other side of the Coin, vvith this inscription, Gloria & Ro-

manorum decus, The Glory and Grace of the Romans.

And of this you wanted not warning, if you would have taken heed, nor good Examples before you; but as it was faid in another case, in a wrong spirit, by Balack to Balaam, may be faid truly of you, The Lord hath kept thee back from honour, Numb. 24. 11. Or the infatuation of the Almighty, because of your lust to oppression, hath been so upon you, that in your day you have not known the things that belong unto your peace, that is to fay, you have not taken the course that wife men have steered in all generations, upon the guidance of their observation of the revolutions of this World, viz. so to behave your selves whilst ye are in Power (as hath been faid) asthat you may live in good reputation with your Neighbours when you are out of it (that is to fay) that you may be men when you have no power. And this let w fay to you all, who are joyned together in this perfecution of the innocent, if such a hand had been carried toward you and this City in former dayes, as you have done in this, neither you had been fo, nor this City; that is to fay, neither had you, nor this City been so as at this day: And some of them whom with fo much despight and ignominy you now rule over, have been

been instrumental that you and the City have not been otherwise; and this is the requital you make of all that which

hath fought to, and hath faved you, thus to do.

But this your work will be your shame; and the day is at hand wherein you shall hear of it with both your ears, that is to say, the Lord will so work as that you shall see both where you are, and what you have been doing, when repentance with some of you we fear may be too late, and the place of repentance you will not find, though you seek it carefully with tears.

But to proceed, for thou must throughly be dealt with ere

this is finished.

Having lodged the aforefaid Prisoners at Bridewell, the next morning thou hadft them to the Council house, the Keeper of Bridewell being their leader; and having fet guards of Musquetiers at the Tolzey door (contrary to Law, which is, that Courts of Justice and Proceedings at Law, be open) keeping out whom they pleased; thou saidst to them, what came into thy mind. And though they in moderation told thee, that they had done no new thing, but what they had many years before even ever since they had been a people. And that experience had shewn in the greatest revolutions that had been in this Nation, that they, and what they professed and did, was not inconsistent with the publique peace, but that they, and the peace of the place and Nation might be. And that what they did was not in obstinacy and contempt, as thou wouldst have rendred it, but in Conscience to the Lord, whose wor. Ship was in Spirit; and he fought fuch to worship him, viz. in Spirit and in truth, Joh.4. And that their fuffering Chearfully whatfoever might be done to them in reference to this thing, who had Estates, Relations, Families Callings, who knew (as your selvesmight judge) what it was to get and to loofe .-

loose their Estates, Libertie, Countries, did speak that there was fomething more in it then of this world, that made them willing thus to offer it up. And though they told thee moreover, that as to Government they were not againft, but did own the Second Table, as well as the Frft, Mafters, Parents, Magistrates, &c. but all in the Lord; and that where they could, and not fin against the Lord, they were obedient; and where they could not, they did quietly suffer. And that ye had experience of them in fuch things as they could do, that they rather went before you then otherwise. And though they asked thee what thou would have them to do, feeing their Conscience was not satisfied? Suppose (said they to thee) that we are mistaken, which (said they) we are not, but are certain of what me do, wouldst thou have me to do that which our conscience is against, because of what may be done to our bodies, before we are convinced of the contrary? Said not the Apostle, Happie is he that condemneth not himself in the thing that he allows? Yet thou wouldst not hear; and though thou pretendedst to a great deal of fairness at first, and that thou hadst received a Letter from the Kings Council, giving thee direction to take up the Heads of us, and secure them till the Assizes, unless they should give Security for their appearance: And told that

there vvas the || New Act for Banishment, and didst bid Edward Pyott chuse which he would have thee to proceed with him against, either the Councils Letter, or the said Act; yet thou puttest him to the Oath of Allegiance; though when thou puttest the question, he said, there is the mercy of the Law, and the Rigour of the Law before thee, if we must chuse, let us have the mercie of the Law; thou saidst vve should have the mercie of the Law, he told thee, That thy fruits would make it manifest, being

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fensible of thy deceit. And this was the mercie of the Lam, or that which thou mightest think too much mercie, viz. the Severitie of the Law, or rather the severitie which the Law doth not require; for that Law was made for Papifts, and fo me are not the people which that Law intends (as Edward Pyott told thee) which is thy mercy; and these thy fruits made thee manifest: And so thou didst commit him (though a free-man of the Citie, whom thou wouldst make a stranger because he lived within a mile without it) and George Oliver, John Gibbins, James Sturridge, Thomas Morris, John Spoore, Benjamin Cottle, and Nebemiah Poole, because strangers, for being at an Unlawful meeting, and for not taking the Oath of Alegiance, and for refusing to find Sureties to be of the good behaviour, for which thou fignedst the Warrant, (and with thee John Lock, Nathaniel Cale, and John Lawford,) who were fent to Newgate, and the other five that were of the City (viz.) George Bishopp, Jeremiah Hignell, John Summers, Joseph Jones, and Lewis Rogers, thou dismissed upon their promise of appearance at Sessions; so the first eight were detained in Newgate until rhe fifth of the tenth moneth following, who were then fet at liberty by thee, upon the promise of two of their friends that were of the Citie, because they dwelt without the limit thereof, that at Sessions they should appear.

Thus far matters proceeded at that time: Yet thou wast not satisfied, but as a man restless to accomplish the end, thou hadst determined, viz. the rooting of us, and the generation of us, out of this City, we, our families and Relations, who sas hath been said are no inconsiderable company of mon therein, as is well known to the Citie, thou didst work with the Deputies Lieutenants, what with Arguments, what with Threatnings to represent them to the King as persons

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not well affected to his affairs, if they would not affait thee; and with them didst prevail to come down the next first day of the week, viz. the 6th of the 10th moneth, with the Sheriff to the meeting, which was then before the door of their own hired house, being kept out of their own hired house by Armed men. But the Deputy Lievtenants being men of more moderation, seeing no matter for their arms to work on, after they had sent some few to Bridewell, and some others to the Court of Guard, to see thereby how they might affect the rest, came away, making no farther manner of proceeding in the case, then to set those on the Guard and at Bridewell at

liberty.

And indeed it was a thing preposterous and contrary to reason, as it was against Law, that armed men in times of peace, should take upon them, or suffer themselves by thee to be over-ruled, to execute the parts of Civil officers, in the execution of the Law (suppose there had been the breach of any law which yet is not granted, except of what was old and obfolete) when the Civil themselves might well accomplish it, especially on a people who one of the Officers might as well lead, as a Regiment (that is to fay) would make no relistance. For the times of peace differ, things in cases of that nature, according to the old maxime, Cedant Arma toge, Let Arms give place to the Gown, that is, to the Civil administration of the Law; for Arms are not things natural to Lam, but where the execution of Lam, by the hand of the ordinary Officer is weak, and cannot be by reason of Armed. infurrections or defigns of War, there arms are levied and made use of as things extraordinary, as poison in Physick, to cut off that exuberance, that fo the body be not hazarded, that the whole part be not endangered, according to that faying of the

the Poet, Cunëta prins tentanda, sed imedicabile vulnus, ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur; (that is,) All things are first to be tryed, but an incurable wound must be cut off with the sword, least the sound part be insected. Thus accor-

ding to your Law.

But this thou didst not do, for (as hath been said) there was no need of Arms against them who had none, whom one Officer might order as well as a thousand, as thine own pradice mentioned in the enfuing relation hath made good, and which is a reproof, viz. what thou hast done in the case to thy felf. And was it not a thing abominable, that then shouldst fet the Citizens in Arms, to pull their peaceable fellow Citizens from their peaceable meetings, waiting on the Lord, in. to Prifons, and so to ruine (asit might fall out) by the tender of the Oath of Alegiance; and the profecution of the penalty on them that could not fwear, which Oath was not made for fuch. For when it was made, there was none that could not swear at all: But for the Papists it was made, that could swear, but would not swear Alegiance to the King, holding the Pope Supreme, as the preamble of the Att, and the whole reason of it leads and shews.

Now if thou stumblest at this mord peaceable, and peaceable meeting, so it is, and vvill stand for ever, and the Lord knows it, who will one day plead for m, and render unto thee according to thy deeds; and this their Neighbours were well satisfied in, who when occasion presented, cleared them of any thing to the contrary more then once or twice, when thou hadst them Jurors, that is to say, of meeting with force and arms, or of being a terror to the people, notwithstanding thou industriously sought to, and wouldst have had it otherwise: And for this purpose bespakest some of the men concerned thy self, not like a righteous Judge or Magistrate, and

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contrary to the Law of the Land, vehich is, That no man be a prosecutour and a Judge. But of this more hereafter.

Moreover, vvas it not a thing most unreasonable, that Arms should be required for a people to find, and they to be imprisoned for not so doing; and to be fined, and distresses to be taken for that purpose, vvhose principle is not to fight, vvho cannot do it in desence of themselves, cannot resist evil because of him that hath said, I say unto you, resist not evil, but if the enemy smite thee on the one cheek, turn the other. Those arms also being made use of to keep them out of their own hired house, and to break their meetings maiting upon the Lord; and to keep them in prison, as well as to bring them thither, for their Consciences in Worshipping the Lord, and discharging a good conscience towards him. And here boyes and others, whom one would scorne to put vith the Dogs of ones slock, were set over them and our Meetings.

Lastly, Was it not a shame, as vvell as a very heavy burden, that such a weekly charge as the Militia should be held on the City, for no other end, as hath yet appeared, but the disturbing of us (and other people) as to the Woship of

God.

Well, thus far thou didst proceed, and thus it was, but to little purpose; for thou madest the City as weary as the self, vvho began to think vvhat vvould be the end of these things, and to what pass the City in a short time would come, being thus set, the one part of it against the other, pulling and endeavouring to root one the other out of it, even that part who were peaceable and a good example in it. And that this should be by those who were in the seat of Government; for said not be who is Lord of all, A kingdom divided against

with Bristoll when one part was turned against the other, as aforesaid? It may be told thee, that it put the greatest thoughts of heart into the sober part thereof that hath been in the City, a City turning upside down, and those in the seat of Government bearing against that part thereof which was to be cherished, which was to be upheld. This is a lamentation, and shall be for a lamentation.

But thou misseds in that thine attempt that day, yet thou wouldest not give over, but sury rose up in thee, like one who having some notable enterprize in design, with which to be speak, or to raise up himself, missing in his first attempt, is led forth with more vigor to accomplish in the next, so thou surcharged with wrath and anger, didst breath forth at the Tolzey, and threaten what thou wouldest do the next day to such and such, if they were at the meeting; and that thou wouldst have them up, and gavest order for that purpose; and much

passed thee there, what thou wouldest do unto us.

So the next day coming, being the thirteenth of the tenth month, and the first day of the neek, then didst cause the meeting house door to be kept fast with armed men, some of John Hicks his company. And so the meeting came to be in the street, and there about the second houre in the afternoon, Captain Hicks (a man as industrious as thy self in these things, and as full of mischief against his quiet neighbours) came down with a fresh guard, relieves them that were there before. And finding the men thou hadst threatned so, and took order about, viz. George Bishop and Edward Pyot, for they were not ashamed to be found there, in their testimony to the Lord, though they knew of thy order, notwithstanding all was still, and not a word spoken, he led them away to the guard, and twelve more, the names of all are as solloweth, Edward.

Pyot, John Withers, Lewis Rogers, George Bishop, Nathanael Day, George Gough, Thomas Goldney, John Summers, John Pickering, John Saunders, John Spoore, Thomas North, Natha-

nael Milner, Henry Sutton.

Henry Sutton was discharged, being an ancient man; but the rest were had to Bridewel, with a guard, as if so be they had been some notable offendors. And the worst of men, and of most debauched reputation, to which place (after they had been fometime before on the guard) Captain Hicks committed them, fo they were brought to Bridewel; and there lodged some of them the second time; as if otherwise you knew not how to murder their reputation, who were men of good reputation, who willingly went out of the Camp, bearing bis reproach, who suffered without the gate; And fo good report and evil report was alike to them in their testimony to the Lord, which they had learnt to go through, as did the Apostles, and followers of Jesus, who were counted as deceivers, and yet true, who had here (as is our case) no continuing City, but looked for one to come, as he did who went before, who that be might fanctifie the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate; Wherefore Jefus also (said the Apostle, Heb. 13.12, 13.) that he might sanctifie the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate; let . us therefore go forth unto him without the Camp, bearing his reproach, for we have here no continuing City, concerning whom when he suffered some then said, be was a just man, fome a deceiver; And the Apostle speaking to the Hebrews of the Patriarchs, and those that went before them in that day faid, they confessed that they were strangers, Heb. 11. 13,14,15,16. and Pilgrims on the earth, for faid he of them, and we may fay it now of our felves in this day, They that fay Such things declare plainly (and fo do we) that they feek a country

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country, and truly if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had (and so have we) opportunity to have returned, but now they desire (and we do the same) a better Country, we speak of that which is spiritual, which is heavenly, wherefore God (saith he) in not ashamed to be called their God, and he will not be ashamed to be called ours, for he hath prepared for them a City, and as Paul faid to the Corinthians, fo may we, I think (faith he) that God hath fet us (and me may fay the fame) the Apostles last as a spectacle (so are me) to God, Angels, and men, and as Jesus himself said, John 16.1,2,3. so we finde fulfilled these things have I spoken unto you (and what he spake unto his Disciples then, be spake unto all that should believe in bis name, that ye should not be offended, they shall put you out of the Synagogues. Yea the time cometh, that who oever killeth you (a true word of thee) Shall think that he doth God good service. And these things will they do unto you (saith he) because they have not known the father nor me. Blesed are ye (faith be) when men shall revile you (our case) and per-Secute you (as you do us) for my fake, and shall fay all manner of evil against you fasty, (as they do of us for my fake) rejoyce (our condition) and be exceeding glad (and it is fo to us) for great is your remard (me shall have the same) in heaven, for so persecuted they (as you do us) the Prophets that were before you, Mat. 5.11, 12.

And this is manifest, for if you pleased you could have committed them as well to Newgate, as to Bridewel; or you could have lodged them at some place, near your guard; or you could have dismissed them till the morrow, who would have appeared but you thought to hurt them, which you could not do, for they had learned another thing, (viz. to be content in all conditions;) and this is their Crown, and will

be their Honour, that they suffer for the truth, as it is in Jesus, and this we tell thee John Knight, that their memorial will be blessed, and of a good savour in England, when thou and thy name shall rot, whose name is rotten already, who are the stench of the City; and of those who are neere it, who truly understand thee, who shalt have thy portion according to thy deeds.

Thus having pute them in Bridewel, one night thou fattest in councel about them the next day, and at the time of full Tolzey, thou must have them before thee. And John Waldron the Keeper must lead them as in triumph, and before ye they must be brought in a close Chamber, and all people must be kept out, except such as you please; And what were of your own Spirit, that so what passed, as to the making out of their innocency might not be heard; and to the prison they must be sent as Offendors in the face of the city, and be reckoned as transgressors, and some horrible ones too, that that which passed concerning them, was kept so secret, as in a Chamber, and that those who ought to have been suffered to come in to be satisfied in the cause of their commitment were kept out; Now Courts of Justice should be open, vehich yours was not, which is fecret murder, which is abominable to the Law, which provides that proceedings be publick, which you feek to subvert. And therein that which is the fundamental Law of this Nation, for which you may have a day to answer, wherein you will know, what you have done, though now you will not hear (supposing its like) that you will never be brought to an account, but me viould not have you to be deceived, as you have fowne, for ye shall reap.

Well, this day thou beganest with Edward Pyot, and spakest many smooth words, telling of the duty of thy place,

and the Councels Letter to thee, and the execution of the Law, and vyhat yvas required of thee in all vyithout, having regard to what concerned the duty of thy place, as from the Lord; but as if there had been a necessity for thee to persecute and force us to fuffer, so thou yventest on, to which Edward Pyot answered thee on this vvise. As I vvell understand the place of them that were to obey, so I have an understanding also of the place of Magistrates, as they are the ordinance of God; you that are in the places of Magistrates, ought to mind the Lord as your supreme Lord, and over all in the government of the world, unto whom Rulers themselves, as well as the ruled, must give an account; and therefore in the execution of the laws, and administration of Justice, you are to have a due regard to the Lord, and to his laws, and to do the Justice that is of him, for Magistrates by the appointment of God are to execute in their several places of Judicatory, as Gods ministers, and not as their own Lords, nor as Lords of their own rule; but in the fear of the Lord, they, as Gods Ministers, are to rule for God, and not for themfelves nor after their own wills and pleasures, but according to the righteons law of God, in the just and equal principle that is of God in their Consciences, that the Justice that is of God, and righteom Judgment by Magistrates, as Gods Ministers, may be impartially administred, for the punishment of evil doers onely, and for the praise of them that do well, that God over all may reign, and by all be known to rule in the kingdomes of men; and after some interruption, as he could have liberty, he spake to this purpose: We being found in our innocent and peaceable meetings, onely in the worship of our God, and of the number of well-doers, whatever laws may be made against us by men, yet according to the law and Justice of God, we ought not for our well doing to be punished

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as evil doers: take heed therefore what you do, that you be not a terrour to good works. Now when thou wast not able to relift what in truth and soberness was spoken to thee, though thou haddest before told him, that thou wouldest make use of the mercy of the law, yet that thou mightest make him a transgreffor by law, who had told thee before that he could not fwear, then, without mercy, diddest again tender to him and John Spoore the oath of allegiance, faying, thou wouldest difpatch him first, otherwise thou shouldest not quietly proceed with the reft, so thy fruits shewed what thy mercy was, as he then told thee; and to Newgate thou sentest him and John Spoor, for being at an unlawful meeting, and for refusing to take the eath of allegeance, and for not finding sureties for the good behaviour, as is contained in their mittimus, for to the oath of allegeance thou didft put them again, though they could not fivear at all, in conscience to the command of Christ, who saith, I fay unto you, frear not at all, not as to the matter of the oath. which was for Papists and not them; and this was thy mercy (as hath been faid) to feek out wayes how to make them to fuffer, though thou pretendedst to the contrary. And this warrant was figned John Knight Mayor, John Lock, Nathaniel Cale, John Lawford, and it was dated 14th Dec. 1663.

Now as Edward Pyot was passing to Newgate through the Tolzey, and seeing there many people, and some that were wise and sober men, and finding something arising in him towards them to speak in reference to the matter, upon which he was committed, said, I have something reasonably to speak to you, as to men of understanding; We that are called Quakers, do own our selves to be subject to Magistracy in all those matters and things which concern our outward man, but as for our inward man, we own that to be the Lords onely, and

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not at all to be the fervant of men; and as for that Scripture which faith, let every foul be subject to the higher power, we own its auth rity, but that it doth not require the subjection of the inward man, in the matters of conscience, which relates to the worship of God, I offer this is as a reasonable demonstration. which is, that if this Scripture enjoyned the subjection and obedience of the inward manin the matters of Confcience, relating to the worship of God, if the then Emperour of Rome. (who was a Heathen, and a worshipper of false gods) had made an Edict to inforce the primitive Christians from their Christian worship (which was in spirit, according to the Doctrine of Christ, Job. 4.) and for them to worship as be and the Heathen Romans worthipped, they must then of necessity have been subject (which is ridiculous to affirm) for the Christians to whom this Epistle was written, were Romans. And as to their outward man, they were under the power and government of the Emperour of Rome: and therefore it must needs follow that the subjection and obedience required in this Scripture, is onely in things relating to the outward man. and not at all of the fubjection of the inward man in the things relating to the worship of God.

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So said Edward Pyot, but as he had spoken these last words, Captain Ollive being then at the Tolzey, came and rudely took him by the shoulder, and would not suffer him to speak any more, but caused him to be had to Newgate, to the offence of several sober men present, and men of quality, who (some of them) after Edward Pyot was gone, spake to him about it, as disliking the thing, that men for their consciences should not be suffered to speak, or that men should suffer for their Consciences, which he and every man would willingly for himself enjoy; but herein he shewed himself rather a man made up of sormality and the anthority of the times, than of

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true wisdome and moderation, so to deal with one that be knew was a man, and his antient acquaintance, and that had:

been a Captain in the City,

Then George Bishop, and Lewis Rogers, were committed for being at an unlawful meeting, under pretence of divine worship, and for refusing to disolve being thereunto lawfully required, and for not finding sureties for the good behaviour; Dated the same day, and signed by thy self, and the rest that signed the warrant aforesaid, though they were all taken up in the street, near to, and at the door of our meeting house, where all were still, and not one word spoken, nor action done, onely they, with some others of their friends, were there standing, and then Captain Hicks spake to them to depart; they resused not, but presently went with the Officers, in a manner as soon as Captain Hicks had faintly made the Proclamation for

that purpose.

As for Thomas Goldney and the rest, except Nathaniel Milner, who being not in the List of the Prisoners kept at Bridewell, was not there kept, you required them to appear on the fourth day of that week, upon the account of Burgesses of the City, who appearing, you bad to go home about their occasions, so there was an end. And why not Edward Pyot and George Bishop, as well as they, seeing they were Citizens? and why not Lewis Rogers, seeing he was the apprentice of a freeman, and that his Masters family depended upon his labour in part, for maintenance, against whom thou hadst nothing to fay, whose name is Joseph Owen? Was it not hard measure in thee to make the master suffer for the servant, yea, the master and not the servant, for the servant was thereby kept from work, and so would not suffer, but they would suffer whose maintenance in part came in by his work, as thou wast told? And because thou wast so told in moderation and

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meekness by one of the Prisoners, thou tookest the Statute book, and demanded of him, who so spake to thee, whether he would take the Oath of Alegiance (the usual manner of thy Predecessors in the dayes of Queen Mary) who when they knew not what to say against a man, or what was spoken presently, it was demanded, What say you to the Sacrament of the Altar? as the book of Martyrs mentions. He who spake to thee was George Bishop, who demanded thereupon of thee, whether what he had said was so offensive, as that it deserved the tendring of him the Oath? but thou wouldst not give over tendring it notwithstanding, till he told you that you knew he could not swear, vvho before he spake in this matter of tenderness and equity had not the Oath put to him.

And now let all that are sober judge, whether what he spake was not reasonable, and that which should have been taken well at your hands, to wit, to inform how the matter stood with the young man, that so you might not do any wrong through mistakes or ignorance, which (though he did as aforesaid) with all meekness and moderation, yet with you it bore no other weight then to be so returned. So you have the Oath of Alegiance upon all essays as a weapon in your hand at this day, to use to them that you know in Conscience cannot swear, as they had in the Marian, which you exercise at pleasure upon the innocent, when you have nothing esse to say, or when what is said doth not like you, as they did then, who thus carried it against the inocent, as it is by you at this day.

So ye be witnesses unto your selves, that ye are the children of them that put to death the Martyrs, fill ye up then the measure of your sathers, that all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel, unto the blood.

blood of Zacharias fon of Barachias, who you flew between the Temple and the Altar, and that hath been shed since may come upon you, and verily it shall fall on this generation.

And why could not John Spoore have been fent home also, he being a poor man, and living in the Countrey near, and having a family depending upon his liberty, for his maintenance. One would think thou mightest have left the strangers to their own Neighbour Justices to deal with them, who knew them, seeing the Law is general?

And why not all of them fent home as well as some, for as much as all were at the same place, and stayed as long or longer then they, and did no other thing but what the others had done, whom thou hadst sent to Nemgate, as afore-

faid?

If thou fayest Edward Pyott lived not in the City, though he was a Burgess, it is answered, his living is very near, as aforesaid. And 'tis strange that a miles distance should set him altogether from being considered as a Burgess in this particular, who removed there only for the aire, when as in other things you will deal with him as a Burgess; and with George Bishopp you dealt the same as to imprisonment, vvho vvas a Burgess, and lived in the City, and vvas born in it, who had done more for you and the City, then is here intended to be related, though in recompence, and as a token of your love you made him the only inhabiting Citizen prisoner, as Alderman Cale then observed to you.

If thou fayest they vvere taken up a meek or two before, and set at liberty; and now were had in Custody again: It is answered, the rest vvere in the same places, and at the same time present, and yet neither imprisoned nor so dealt

with.

If thou replieft, it was to make them Examples, being accounted as leading men, and as heads (as you call them) Alas, how are ye befooled, when as daily experience proves, that those people have a bead and leader in them, whom none of these things thou hast devized and used (take in this to the number) hath deterred from, but rather brought to meetings. And herein you have honoured them though against your wills, in accounting them, by your proceedings, Leaders and Heads of fuch a people, who stand to, and testifie the dominion that is Eternal over the Consciences of men in matters of Worship, which the usurpation of man would stand over, and this is their honour. And this record shall bear it for them to all generations, when you are gone and laid in your dust, who have persecuted them for bearing testimony to bis dominion in the Conscience, who is Lord of all, against the usurpation of you and all men, which as hath been faid, shall stand by them for ever and ever.

And these things are spoken to the intent that it may appear that your proceedings are partial, and not out of Confcience, though thou John Knight dost so loudly boast, that what thou dost is out of Conscience (of which more anon)

and therefore it is that thou thus proceedest.

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We know thou wilt pretend that thou hadst directions from the Kings Council so to proceed, which thou didst produce, when they were first before thee, as hath been before mentioned, which gave thee orders (as thou read it) to keep them in prison till the next Goale delivery, if they would not find sureties to appear, or to that purpose; and thereupon thou biddest them chuse whether they would be so proceeded against, or on the late Act, whose end was Banishment; and then didst shew some of them thy mercy in tendring them the Oath of Alegiance, and committing them for that

that they could not swear, as hath been faid.

But this Fig-leaf will not cover thee, for who was he that Wrote up to Whitehall, and gave the Councel to understand otherwise of the City and us then it was? And infinuated dangers that were not, and drew over them and the City fuch an understanding as neither they nor the City did discern, and then produced the Councils Letter upon fuch fuggestions; thou shouldst have shewn that, and have ingeniously confessed that thou wrotest such a Letter (for thou mightst well conclude that we might come to know it) and that because thou thy felf wouldest not seem to bring the ruine upon them, and so the destruction on the City, which thou hadest in thy heart, therefore thou hast done this, and hast laid it upon the Council, and so hast abused the Council, as thou hast wronged us. This had been fomething, bare fac'd, and like a plain man, at least like one that was so satisfied, and in love with his own actions, that he dares to avow them before the world; and not as one that doth mischief, and then flinks into a corner. Indeed the Council (as hath been faid) could not be expected otherwise to direct (being sworn to attend the fafty of the Kingdome) upon such suggestions, that such a City as Briftol, and fo to England as Briftol is, was in such danger, and that by such a people as me, and our meetings, which in no more danger was, nor is, nor will be, as to us, and our meetings, then of children in their beds aleep (as thou wast told) nor deserving such suggestions. How could the Council answer the not fending such directions upon such informations as these? But as for the King, thou knevvest his mind at Bath by his Secretary, as aforesaid, and his good aspect of this place when Himself was lately in it 3 and no hand of His was to the Letter.

So that it appears, that through thine own mischievous fug-

fuggestions it was, that Bristol came to be had in difrepute, and that such an innocent people therein came to suffer, which thou vouldst need cover with a necessity from the Council,

and their order, which thy fuggestions procured.

It could here be reckoned up what heaps of Informations thou mountedst up against diverse eminent men in the City. that had been, and vvere Magistrates, because they had before thy day held moderation in the Government, as to conscience (as hath been faid) and others, whose crime (as thou didst endeavour to make it) was because they came to visit those whom thou hadst made Prisoners, of vyhom they were near relations, as Brother in-law, Uncle, &c. Partners in Merchandizing, as to which they had business; and how enraged thou wast at the general applause of the sober part of the City with the Prisoners and Cities detestation of thee, and what thou didft to us, which (their visits) thou laidst as the ground of thine Informations; and so, because they were thy Prisoners, then vvouldst not have them (though the Law allowed it) to be visited, and this upon the foot of vvhat hath been mentioned; but because this was somewhat after in order of time produced, though now in design and preparation, it shall be in this place omitted, and a return made to our state, as it was when then madest them Prisoners.

Much was the Love of the City manifested to the Prisoners, even beyond the president of former dayes, and continual visits were to them, and as Doves slock to the windows, so came they to see them, manifesting their great disgust of thee for doing as thou hadst to us; and not a day passed without some manifestation of their love. And vvhereas thou didst seek by what thou hadst done, to cool the esteeme of the City to us, and to bring us under, it arose the more abundantly.

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and so the more thou didst persecute us, the more we grew, so that thou lost on every hand the love of the people, because thou persecutedst the innocent, and thy design to decrease them, which vvas the intent of thy persecution. Therefore least thou shouldst altogether miscarry, and so on no hand be saved, one of the Prisoners being moved of the Lord, thus wrote and sent unto thee:

Friend.

TE are innocent, as to God, to Men, to Thee, we live in all good Conscience, giving no just occasion of offence to any; the King, thy Self, the Government are Safe in Us; we desire your welfare, God is witnes, our meetings are in obedience to the Lord, and not in any opplition unto you, the Law or Government, the searcher of the heart knows it is truth, who will render unto every man according to his deeds, our refusing to swear, is in obedience to the Lord, because the Law of him we cannot transgreß; our behaviour bath been in the fear of the Lord, and no other thing have you had from us; our conversation hath been blameless, as amongst men, and we are clear, as in the fight of the Lord; we have not been an oppression to this City, nor the Nation, nor to any particular therein, but what in us lies we have had peace with all men, and we desire the destruction of none, but the Salvation of all, even our enemies, whom we pray for, whom we bless, whom we love; we cannot resist evil, because of him that hath faid, Refist not evil. We are in Peace, and we would be in peace; times have tried us, revolutions, great revolutions, the greatest revolutions this Nation hath had, have proved us a people not dangerous to Government, nor to the feace and Safety of this place. Tou have had no hurt from us, we bave

bave done you no hurt, God is witness, and that of him in your Consciences, which shall one day witnes for us in you, that it is so whether you will or no; we are ready to be offered up as to all we have or are, in the testimony of the Lord, and the dominion of him in our Consciences, which we cannot give nor bow to man that must dye, nor to the son of man that must perish and come to nought, whose breath is in his nostrils; and wherein is he to be accounted of? In other things (as we can in conscience to God) we are subject, of which you your selves are witnesses, doing more then you have expected at our hands, in some things, as you know we are a considerable body of people in this City, we, our families, our relations, our estates; we are of the City, and in the City, and inhabitants thereof, and entermoven are we therein, and with the people thereof, as a mans flesh is in his body, and his spirit in his flesh, the feparation of us from the City will prove, as of a mans flesh from his body, and his spirit from his flesh, when you have liberty to do it from above (for you can do nothing at all to us, but as you have power from above) you will fee it, the day of Gods vengeance is at hand, wherein he will render to every man according to his deeds; the Lords controversie is with all those who oppugne his dominion in the consciences of men; and he will pluck them up root and branch, and they shall know that he is the Lord : It is the word of the Lord, and shall be fulfilled in its feafon, and the time is near : So my friend, take beed, there is no dallying in things of this nature, thou wilt find it so in the end. I desire it may be, before it be too late; for this know asuredly, that the Lord will avenge the quarrel of his people, and he will plead the cause of those that suffer for his Name, and ye shall be rooted up, that rife up against them, it is the Word of the Lord; not with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood, but by burning and fewel of fire, by the spirit

of the Lord; therefore take heed. I warn thee once more, in the Name of the Lord, who am thy Friend,

George Bishopp.

The Newgate Prison Briffol, the 15th of the 10th Month.

The Original of this was delivered thee the day of the date, and thou didst receive and read it, though it held thee not long, for the 27th day of the same moneth, the meeting was molested again, and the door was made fast, whereby some were kept up in the Meeting-house, and some in the Street, being not suffered to go in, and from being in the street before the door; thy men in arms had Thomas Speed, who there fate in stilness and peace, and from out of the meeting house was brought Charles Jones, and William Taylor (thy neighbour) and in the high street, far distant from the meeting house, Miles Dixon was met, and warned to appear before thee the next day, who with the rest, were dismist upon their promise of appearance upon Summons, and so Brideauel was not made their Banquetting house, nor place of entertainment, as it was the others; but they returned to their houfes. Indeed sheriff Streamer, the Major of the Regiment, to whom was attributed that dayes disturbance, and who, out of the naughtiness of his heart, was too much pleased with fuch actions, told Thomas Speed, as fomething in excuse of what had been done (for T. Speed was his uncle) That he was sworn to execute the Law. To whom T. Speed reply'd, They that did put them to death, whom you call Martyrs, and I too, faid they had a Law.

So the next day, having notice, they appeared at the Tolzey, but thou having something to do at thy Worship, put them off after it was ended, to the next day, T. Speed then speak.

ing with thee.

The next day they appearing, thou fatest in the lower Tolzey, with thy brethren, for they demanded an open place, where all that would might come in and hear, and there thou didft flew thy felf as thou art, a man full of rage and violence, and that fought the blond of the innocent, most unlike a righleons Judge or Magistrate; and then hadst thy Sheriff Streamer there, who, though unconcerned as a Magistrate, for none he was, that is to say, a Justice, yet he took upon him very much, which some of eminent quality in the City, who being present, took part with the innocent, being grieved to the heart (the place being full) to fee fuch heat, partiality and prejudice with thee, that didft fit as Judge, and how contrary to Law thou didft carry matters; for when thou didft demand fureties for their appearance, which they could not give, because it was in matters of conscience, and their testimony to the Lord, which they could not bring under by submitting to fureties, or yielding that others should be bound for them, for if their own reputation stood good, what need is there of another being furety for them? and they were conscious of nothing they had done that might vail it, or bring it under, and therefore could not submit the truth in them, which was yea, and not yea and nay to be brought under; we fay, when thou

demandedst sureties for their appearance, * divers friendly men of quality voluntarily present, offered themselves sureties for them, which thou wouldst not accept, except the persons concerned would assent thereunto, which they could not do, for that was equivalent with finding sureties themselves,

* Captain John Knight and R best Lites (late Aldermen in the City, whose uncle Thimas Speed was) with etheis, who were ready to do the fame, and tendred themselves, but were not excepted, because the design was to make their conscience, or periors to suffer.

and so they should bring under their reputation, and the Testimony of the truth of God in them, which was yea, that is to fay, that which it faid was fo; but this they did. they tendred their promise, or word of appearance, which they are known to be men to perform, especially in matters of conscience, wherein the name of the Lord is concern-Nay, Thomas Speed told thee, that if thou couldft fay in thy conscience that then didst believe they would not appear, when they had given their word they would find furcties. but what thy conscience was therein, thou wouldest not declare, which shewed, that thou didst believe in thy Conscience that they would, for if thou hadst believed otherwise, thou wouldst have faid fo, for it then did concern thee fo to have done, and to have taken him, but this thou wouldest not do, nor accept of those that proffered themselves, which is against law, and so did shew that thou determinedst in thy self to make them to fuffer. We fay, * some of these * Captain John Knight. that so profered themselves, thy Sheriff reflected upon very much, and high words grew from the one to to the other, which afterwards made matter of trouble at Court, the faid Sheriff finding himself agrieved, vvho offered the injury, and when it came to it would not appear at hearing, and so shevved how little veight their was at the bottom, the great matter of complaint being, that he was called the Kings Goaler, and no Justice which was offered the sheriff upon his interpoling in the buliness of these men, vvho vvas not concerned; so thou sentest them avvay prisoners for not taking the oath of allegiance, which thou tendredst to them, (the old fnare to intrap fuch as cannot fovear, when no other vvayes they can vvell be reach'd) and for refusing to find sureties for their appearance at sessions; and though then couldst not but fee hovy much it was against the hearts of the multi-

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tude present, (vvho vvere grieved to behold thee ripping up the City (as it vvere) and putting to trouble the honest substantial men thereof, and placing them in order to ruine, and so were thinking to what these things would come) yet thou wouldst needs go on, and having made before some steps in persecution, thou wouldst proceed, though it cost thee the ru-

ine of thy felf and them.

And so blind wealt thou, and mad in thy pursuit, that when thou favvest, and it was proved before thy face in the view and hearing of the people, that the five vvitnesses produced against them were allfalfe fworn in the particular of Miles Dixon, who first swore that they saw him at the meeting, and so bis name was inferted in the mittimus, to go to prison, and then one after another, when he demanded it of them, whether they faw him at the meeting? denied, and faid, they did not fee him at the meeting, vvhereupon thou vvast constrained to cause bis name to be struck out of the mittimus, and one of them, viz. Sergeant Sloper, faid, I told your worship so before, that I met him in the high-street, yet your worship would have it in, that is in the Deposition a thing most abominable, and to be noted! yet nothing was done to these men, who appeared out of their own mouths thus falle sworn in the view of the Court, but they were fuffered to be as good evidence against the other three (and other than these thou hadst no evidence) and didst upon what they fwore, send them to prison. And this is recorded as a perpetual mark of thy wickednesse and folly for which thou shalt receive thy reward.

And so imperious wast thou and foolishly lording it (who art known well enough in this City, vvhat thou art, and from whence thou camest, and how thou hast lived) that as if these men had been thy vassals, or such as did not deserve the civil appellations of men (whose reputation, as men, stands

(saving thy being Mayor) as good as thine, thou didst Sirrah them, and Tom thou hadst up; Alas John Knight! whither wilt thou drive? and how unhandsomly dost thou clime into the seat of Honour? (and yet of honour it is not, for an honourable person would abhor so to do) out of which this cast thee, and makes thee to be the scorn of the City, in which thou hast been bred, and hast lived; but this is the remard of all those who turn against the truth, the Lord suffers them to draw contempt and obloquy upon thmselves, and shame comes to be the promotion of sools, as the spirit of the Lord

testified by his servant Solomon, Prov. 3. 35.

So this day ended not to the prejudice of them (as the hand of the Lord ordered it contrary to thy will) or the cause for which they suffered. But the advantage, for these things being open, and in the face of the City, it turned the heart of it the more against thee, and caused their love to flow to them whom thou wouldest despise and trample under; and in their visits they manifested this; neverthelesse they were not thy enemies whom thou thus didft use, and clap up from their occasions and business, which was somewhat great; and by what thou hadft done to them, hadft threatned the end of them (as to liberty) and what they had in the world, but in love they fought thee, and thy welfare, who never had done thee any wrong, if by any means thine eyes might be opened, and so mightest come to see what thou hadst been doing, and turn unto the Lord; which was manifested partly in a Letter which one of them thus wrote unto thee;

From Newgate Prison 31th of 10th. month. 1663.

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The God of Heaven is not well pleased with thee, because thy wayes are not found right in his sight, the innocent (who

(who are to him as the apple of his eye) are by thee oppresed and afflitted. The same Jefus against whom Saul zealously fought in the time of his ignorance, dost thou now persecute in his suffering members, of which, what can be the consequence (without Sauls repentance) but a fearful expectation of wrath and Judgment from the hand of the righteous God, the foveraignty of the great God over the Consciences of men, doft thou violenly attempt to invade, and to usurp to thy self who art a man that must die, and the son of man whose breath is in thy nostrils, and doest thou judge thy felf stronger than the Almighty? or canst thou strive with thy maker, and prosper? Consider, O man, what thou art now doing, ere it be too late, and there be no place left for repentance. They that live godly in Christ Jelus, shall suffer persecution, as say the holy Scriptures, but woe unto him or them by whom they suffer, better for them, unlesse they repent, that they had never been born, and that the womb that bare them had been their grave, that they might never have seen the light; think seriously with thy self, how thou wilt be able to Stand in Judgment with him who is a confurning fire, in the day when he shall come to plead with thee the cause of the innocent, will it then suffice for thine acquitment, to fay that thou badft a law, and by that law they ought to suffer? was not holy Daniel burried into the Lions den, and the three faithful children into the furnace, by a law? and will the Judge of all the earth accept of that plea from the executioners of that law, so as to acquit them? Did not the murderers of Jesus Christ (in whose mouth never was guile found) fay, we have a law, and by our law he ought to die, but did that fave them from the wrath of God his Father, fo as that he bath not fince forely vifited his innocent blond upon them and their children, in the view of all Nations? Will not Bonner and his Complices be found not guilty before the Tribunal of the

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Almighty, if this plea prove valid, who ruined the estates, and consumed into Ashes in the Flames, the bodies of many holy Martyrs, during the time of the Marian persecution? by him who made heaven and earth, must both the law, and thou, and we be judged, and then nothing but that which is righteous in his fight will stand and abide his tryal, and then will not that very law which he hath engraven in thine heart judge thee, which faith, whatever thou wouldest that men shall do unto thee, do thou even the same unto them, which, whether thou dost now practice, we leave to the Lord, and to his witness in thee, and in the Consciences of all sober minded persons with. in this City, to judge and to determine. Let me yet further reason with thee, and be not offended, for in tender love to thine immortal foul, (the Lord is my witnesse) do I write these things. Hast thou the spirit of Christ? if not, sad is thy condition, for he that hath not the Spirit, (as faith the Scripture) is none of his; If thou bast it, O then where are the fruits? the fruits of that boly fhirit are love, gentleness, meekness, long-fuffering, mercifulnels, forgiveness, &c. this spirit never prompted or prevail'd with any man to perfecute others for conscience fake, they in whom this spirit dwelt in all ages were persecuted, but never found persecutors, envied, but not envying, hated, but not haters of others, fuffering for the matters of their God, but not cauling others to fuffer. Paul who had this spirit, speaking of things appertaining to Conscience, saith, Let every man be fully perswaded in his own mind, (for mark) every one of us shall give an account of himself to God, Rom. 14. 5, 12. And, as you have received Christ Jesus, walk in him. Col. 2.6. By this spirit the Apostle Peter said, Be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lords fake. And the fame Peter, by the fame Spirit, (being commanded by the Rulers not to speak at all, or teach in the name of Jesus) did (chusing rather to obey God

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God than men) speak openly, and boldly in his name. Weigh these things in a cool, unprejudiced spirit, and hearken to, (and that thou mightest also know) the things that do belong to the peace of thy precious foul in this thy day whilst thou art on this fide the grave. Remember, O remember in whose hands is the breath of thy nostrils, who can foon turn thee into dust. Thou knowest not how soon the King of Terrours may knock at thy doors, with a Commiffion from the Lord, to remove thee from the land of the living, and then peace with thy maker (against whom thou art now contending) will be more worth than the whole world, but not then to be purchased with all the Treasures thereof. I say therefore again, Despise not the friendly advice of him (whilft thou haft yet a feafon) who in heart desireth thine eternal welfare, lest when thou come to lay thine bead upon thy Death pillow, and the Terrours of the Almighty feize on thee, thou shouldest then ery unto the Lord for mercy; and he should say unto thee, my love often called unto thee, and thou wouldest not hear, in the day of thy outward prosperity, I would have won thee with kindnesse, but thou wouldst not hearken; Now therefore I will frop mine ears at thy cry, reap the fruits of thine own works, and let mifery be thy portion, until Eternity shall have an end. Hear and fear the Lord, and dispise not the Counsell of him who is truly breathing in his heart to the Lord, for the falvation of thy precions foul, (and in the Lord) wisheth well to thee and thine.

Tho. Speed.

This (as hath been faid) was wrote, and also delivered to thee, and with how much tenderness, and an earnest defire F 2

of thy welfare, and how suitable it was to thy state, and bom weighty let the fober judge; one would have thought that thou wouldest have taken such a man in thine armes, and hugged him in thy bosome (considering his love and zealous care of thy welfare) and never have let him go from out of thy heart, whilest thou haddest a being or breathedst on the earth, put case there had been a mistake in some particulars (as to which there was non, and thou shalt one day know it, the intent of his heart in such a thing of weight as thine eternal melfare, that it might be well with thee, for ever would have funk into an ingenious breast, and never would have suffer'd that man to die there, who would have thee live for ever; and though the expostulations were quick and piercing, yet an ingenious man would have confidered with himself, why he mindes my welfare, he judges me to be out of the may, (and perhaps I am, 'tis good for me to consider) the things as they stand are stated truly, granting them as they are stated, onely be bath mist (and let me see whether indeed be hath done fo; for I may be in a mistake) the application; Its good for me to heed whether it be for or no, a wrong zeal may carry me forth as it did Sanl; Who breathed forth threatnings and flaughter, and haled men and momen out of houses (as I have caused to be done) and though (as I have done) he ought to do all things against that name of Jesus, and was mad, as himself said (and am not I as he was then) and perfecuted them even to strange Cities (as I have in the Parliament, and in London and Westminster) and sought to bespeak them the worst I could, and to cut them off from the face of the earth, that so neither name nor remnant might be left of them from generation to generation; and yet Saul came to fee it otherwise, and to be knocked down in the way. As he was posting to Damascus with

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with Letters from the bigh Priefts and Rulers to perfecute them there, and be was told, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest; It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks, and be became a Preacher of the same Jesus. (And O that it might be so with me, if I am as be was, and do persecute Jesus) he was also an eminent Apostle, and converted multitudes to the faith of Jesus, and suffered for his name, who for bis name made others to fuffer; And when thy holy martyr Stephen was stoned (said be) I stood by and held the garments of them that did it, and consented to his death (as I have made them to fuffer, if so be it be Jesus in them that I persecute.) And it was his great grief (and I must look to it, that it prove not to be mine) that he perfecuted the Church of God. And therefore said, who am not worthy to be called an Apostle, because I persecute the Church of of God. Well I will ponder these things, wifer men then I and more zealous, and of better reputation and profession (I fee have been mistaken, and why may not I? well, I love the man, no harm shall come unto him.

Such would have been the reasonings of (as hath been said) an ingenious spirit to one who prayed and intreated when he was defamed by thee, abused and persecuted; but also there came no such moysture from thy slinty heart, but as one Canon proof (as is used to be said) against all Exhortations and love in this kind, the most pathetical and convincing argumentations have no place with thee, but as a man hath hardened his heart against love and reproof, and so must fall without remedy, he and his letter were unworthily rendred in the City; and it was (as was that aforesaid of George Bishops) put into the hand of another, who had been their very great enemy, and much was spoken of the Letters, which caused great inquiries after the letters by some of their friends

friends to see what was in them, because they were so rendred, which therefore are now made publick; that all that please may see their contents (as it also concerns the relation to take notice of them, and let the sober in heart who have heard thereof, and do now read, judge (as hath been said) whether they were worthy of such report as was made of them; And whether the spirit of sobernesse and truth did not write them, and whether they deserved that which they

received at thy hands. But to proceed.

Having lodg'd the persons above named in the place of suffering, and took them from their callings and occasions which then knewest was not a little in the ontward (as hath been said) and placed them among, and as transgressors for their consciences (for otherwise then as to the law of their God then haddest nothing against them) and so put them into a capacity of thy farther mischief, who then hadst reached them (as thou thoughtst) who never did thee wrong, nor suffered st then by them at any time, then didst mind in thy self how then mightest do them farther harm; and accomplish thine own design upon them, which thou haddest thus began in their ruine.

To this purpose, because the sessions was now drawing on, least thou shouldest be left in the surch, and thine own hands faile thee, who hadst put thy self (upon what necessity or ground, if any let sober men judge) on their fall or thine, and so be laught at, the necessity of which (as hath been said) thou puttest thy self upon, or madest it a necessity to thy self, when no other thing did, for the new Act said, it should be lawful, but did not so much as require thee to put it in execution, and the Outh of Alegiance was made for Papists, and that for Conventicles was old, and a doubt amongst the learned in the Law, whether in force or not, and

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the common Law took no notice of religious meetings, or religion, but the breach of the peace by some overt or manifest act, or deed by force and armes, or words spoken to that purpose, so thou madest it (as hath been said again and again) of necessity, which was not so in it felf, and for this purpose thou diddest consider with thy self how thou should have been fit to answer thy end to passe upon them; and because the City was large, and the prisoners had relations and dealings therein, and were well known in the City, least such a grand Jury should be chosen, as might cast out the Bill, and so blast thine enterprize in the bud, thou art said to get the book of the Burgeffes into thy custody, and to pick out a grand Jury thy felf, which was not thine, but the office of the sheriff; and it ill becomed a Judge to be a profecutor; and the Jury should be indifferently taken, as they lay in the neighbourhood, and not pickt out on purpose against the prisoner; moreover it being matter of conscience; It should be of men that are able to judge of conscience, for how can men be Judges of actions done from that which they do not understand; so a Jury (it seems) thou did get, and the men out of those that were summoned to appear, for the grand Jury pitched upon by thee, were Daniel Adams foreman (a new made Captain of the Militia, and a man concerned with thee, as a party whose souldiers brought the first prisoners from our peaceable meetings, kept them on the guard (without a marrant) and brought them to Bridewell aforesaid; George Gibbs (an inveterate man against them, and fometimes a Lievtenant of the Militia, that had been to force our meetings formerly, from which his fouldiers brought away then divers, and some of them then, that were now to be tried; and so he was of the same spirit, and might well be reckoned as a party, or a man that ought not

to have been chosen to pass upon them) William Jaine, Christopher Brunsden, Nathaniel King, Simon Bowyer, Thomas
Prestwood, Samuel Wedlack, Thomas Smalt (Captain Lieutenant to the Colonel of the Militia Regiment, another of
the same, of whose drodigious Barbarisme, exercised a little
before to some of us on the guard, will be mentioned by and
by) William Haman, John Thruston, Thomas Wells, Thomas
Stratton, Thomas Edwards, Matthew Stephens, Abraham
Barnes, Richard Clifford, Samuel Dobbins, and Matthew
Rogers.

These on the day of the Sessions, viz. the 12th of 11th moneth, 1663. were called and sworn, and a charge was given them, and the Bills against the prisoners, which they quickly found; and now thou didst set thy self as one determined to trie for the Mastery over a people that did neither wrong nor resist thee; and thy weapons were thus prepared ready for thy hands, and so thou didst cause the Court to be adjourned, and gavest order for the prisoners to be brought in the afternoon, and then thou didst arise to Eat and to

Drink.

Multitudes were the people that in the afternoon were gathered to the Hall, and the street in the which it was, to see the issue of this great, and (before) never known day in Bristol, wherein men for their Conscience only to God, knowing men, undestanding men, substantial men, able men, men peaceable, of good repute, of good desert, of good conversation, of good example, were thus ordered to be brought before the Judgment seat of thee John Knight, to the rending of the City, and the hearts of the sober therein, to see Citizens set against Citizens, to destroy their sellow Citizens, and to seek their ruine, and for no other cause, but their Conscience to God, and that in relation to his Worship,

ship, when as mickedness passed without control, and met with no reproof in the gate, this was indeed a day of sadness to such, a day of darkness, and blackness, and of gross darkness; especially to see thee in the head of it, morking it, contriving it, soliciting it, prosecuting it, making it thy business to effect it, putting thy fall or rise (as it were) upon the accomplishing or not, of what then wast about, who wast Major of the City then, and shouldst have done otherwise, and mens Expectations were on tiptoe to see the issue.

So between the fecond and third hours in the afternoon, the Prisoners were brought as thy Triumphs, and at thy Chariots wheels (as me may lay) were dragged, who (unless thus bound, when they did not relist) then didst never overcome; the streets were filled, and so thronged at the door of the Hall, that the Prisoners could not get in, but in the street, and about the door were forced to stay in the wet and cold (vvho were somewhat in an ill capacity to bear it, having been before some of them so long in Prison) till thou camelt (which was about the fourth hour) from thy feast, where thou hadft the Bifliop and the Dean, and other of the Clergy to replenish thee; and so being fully frought with mischief aud envie, and prepared (as thou thoughtst) for thy work, and in some kind of certainty in thy self, that thou shouldst accomplish, thou mountedft thy Throne, and thy brethren fate by thee, and the Candles being lighted in affectation of the Grand Affizes when Witches are to be tryed, thereby to draw the more the wonderment of the people, thou didst cause an O Tes to be made, and required silence to be kept (which then mightest have forborn, for the people in the Hall being willing to hear, did of themselves) and some of the Priseners being fet to the Ear, viz. Thomas Speed, Charles Fones.

Jones, and William Taylor, who were in one Bill put together, an Inditment was read unto them at the Common Law, Charging them with being at an Unlawful Assembly, under the pretence and colour of Religion, on such a day, with force and Arms and

to the Terror of the people,&c.

To which they pleaded Not guilty before the Jury, which were Thomas Walter, Foreman, (who was Lieutenant to Capt. Adams aforesaid, who had the command of the Guard, when fome of the Prifoners were had from meeting thither, and in person with a guard without a Warrant, conducted them to Bridewel, as hath been faid) Thomas Ballard, Richard Lucket, Samuel Lloyd, John Towgood (waterbayliff one of thy officers Prebend Towgoods Son) a bitter enemy of theirs, and a man so invenomed and prepared before-hand to make them fuffer, that when G. Bishop was committed, being in the lower Tolzey, as he came down out of the Council house, be faid behind his back, after he was paffe him, in the audience of the people, which were many, That he hoped to fee him hanged (who never did him wrong) for which the people reproved bim, and when the seffions drew near, be was fo replenished (having been, as he faid, with thee, and coming then from thee) that he could not contain himself, but alowd in the Kitching of the new prison, and in the presence of some, and hearing of other the prisoners in their Chamber overhead, vented himself after this manner, viz. That be had been with the Major, and that he came from him then, and that the Major had Spoken to him to be one of their Godfathers. (viz. the Prisoners) and that he would warrant he would do their work for them on Tuesday next, which was the day, or words to that purpose; and now(it seems) was made one of them. But William Willett, a moderate man, was refused by thee, though called and present; all which shewed what thou intendedst

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to do, and how thou wast a party in this matter, for which thou wilt receive thy reward from the hand of the Lord. James Millard, William Hartford, John Clarke the younger, William Holmes, Thomas Lewis, John Tizon, and Thomas

Standfast, whose father was then a Prebend.

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Having pleaded Not Guilty, as aforefaid, and fworn, the Witnesses were produced, which were some of the false sworn men aforesaid, in the case of Miles Dixon at the time of their commitment, and there was no other, viz. Lodowick Sloper both Serjeants to the Militia, and Poole, and parties who without a warrant, with force and arms took them from their peaceable meeting, and Tho. Speed from the door of the meeting house, at which in the street he was quietly fitting, which men passed with thee as good evidence; some of these being sworn anew, spake what they pleased. The Council pleaded against the commitment, because it was without a warrant (which the witnesses confessed they had not)and so not according to due course of Law, which was to have been by Civil officers, and not by military, in time of peace, without a warrant, and this the Council made out, whereby all their work in troubling meetings that were quiet, was overthrown, which is something for thee and them to remember.

The Prisoners confessed two of them, that they were in the meeting house, and the other that be was at the door of the Meeting house, in the street, sitting quietly, having not been in the Meeting house, for out of it be and others were kept as aforesaid, and they witnessed a good Confession, as be did then before Pontius Pilate that is gone before, and acknowledged the matter, and spake of the ground upon which they did it. And one of them, viz. Tho. Speed, delivered it to the Jury in these, or words to this purpose, To you that are our

Neighbours and fellow Citizens of the Jury, I have a few words to offer; we might justly except against some of you. as men unfit to pass upon our liberties or estates, and particularly against thee John Tomgood, who didst lately speak things touching us, not fit to be named in this Court; but we. freely forgive thee, and defire the Lord to forgive thee alfo, to whom we commit our felves and our cause: That we were at a meeting in Broad mead, the place expressed in our Indichment, we may not deny, but do confesse, being there. in the fear of the Lord (and in good will towards all men; in good will to the King (against whom we are accused to be trespatsers) to whom from our hearts we wish this happiness. That he may so reign and rule in the fear of God, that be may live in his favour, and die in his peace, and may have a habitation with him when time shall be no more. You have families, relations, and estates, we have families, relations, and estates, veigh mell (out of all prejudice) and consider what you are now about to do as touching us. Suppose with your selves that the verdict you are now going about to consult of, may be the last that ever you may give in, in this would, and that when you have brought in your. Verdict on we, you your selves should immediately appear before the high Tribunal of the God of Heaven; go therefore and do that wherein you may have peace with your maker, when you shall go hence and be seen no more. And to said it on the Consciences of the Jury, whether that were any breach of the peace; nor indeed was there any proof that the prace was broken on their part (nor was it) or that their being there was with force and arms, or to the terror of the people; but the force and arms was on the other part, who by force and arms, contrary to law, had (to the Terfor of many that were not of us) thus taken them away. Hereupon

Hereupon the Jury, after some time, brought in their verdict, not guilty of force and arms, and to the terrour of the people, but guilty of an unlawful assembly, with which thou being not fatisfied, they withdrew again, and thus delivered themselves,

Not guilty according to the Inditement.

This gave so great a satisfaction to the Hall, and the generality of the people that were therein, (which was very many) that some manifestation thereof was given, the people then present being glad in their hearts, that innocent men, and such as these were, and those unto whom they appertained, were not found guiltie; and that the City thereby fo far was unconcerned in a verdict against them, it being to their great grief and consternation of spirit, that such men for their Consciences should be thus put upon the wrack, and sought to be destroyed; but this their joy and gladness of spirit vexed thee to the very heart, that thou wast so baffled, which thou couldst not forbear to manifest, and for to prove undeniably thy felf what hath been here afferted, viz. that thou designedly Soughtst their suffering, for upon the general shew that past the Hall upon the publication of the verdict, as aforesaid, thou, as a man sensible of thy disappointment, in that which thou hadft fo defigned, and laboured to accomplish, couldst not contain thy felf, fuch was the over-ruling hand of the Almighty, for his truth and his people, that in vehement passion, as a man concerned in the contrary, and so didst appear as an unjust Judge, which sought the Suffering of the Prisoners, and was not indifferent, which a righteous Judge ought to be, and rather inclining (which the law doth) to the acquitment, than to the fuffering of the Prisoners, saidst thou couldst not endure to sit there and see thy Sovereigns Laws trampled under "oot, or words to that purpose, who didst trample thy Soveraigns laws under foot, in feeking to make them to fuffer, who

by thy Sovereigns laws were acquitted, and so didst demand of them, whether they would take the oath of allegiance? which thou before toldest them thou wouldst do, if the Jury did acquit them: but in this thou wast disappointed also, for the rest of the Justices would not yield to it, as judging it a thing unreasonable, then to put the Oath to them, when they vvere cleared of vvhat they stood indited by their Countrey.

This diffatisfied the Hall exceedingly, to see thee fitting on the Bench as Judge, to act fo contrary to Justice, for thou shouldst rather have shewn thy self as glad of their liberty, the law acquitting them, (hadst thou been unconcerned) than to have manifelted thy defire to have had them to fuffer: and hadst thou been a wife man in thy generation, thou wouldst have for done, But oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his wayes past finding out! he knew thy heart, and therefore would not fuffer thy fig-leaves to cover thee, but brought thee forth stark naked to the worlds view in thy Wolfs dreffe, and then stop'd thee in thy course, so that thou couldst not neither prevail in this of the oath; yet their liberty thou didst detain, who should have been acquitted, and to the next day adjournedst them, yet neither then, nor to this day, suffered he thee to have what thou wouldest upon them, who bore. Testimony to his name, for which we glorifie his name for ever.

Thus passed the proceedings of the first day, the next day being the 13th of the 11th month, George Bishop, Edward Pyot, John Gibbons, Nehemiah Pool, George Oliver, Thomas Morrin, James Sterridge, Benjamin Cottle, and John Spoor, were set to the Bar, and an Inditement of the same nature exhibited against them before the Jury, who were Richard Codrington (foreman) Francis Little, John Clark the elder, William

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Lord of all, against the laws of men, that fought to infringe, and did usurp upon bis dominion in the conscience, who lives for ever, and would have given reason and undeniable demonstration for this, and have made it out, but thou interruptedst them, and wouldst not suffer them to speak, but with much vehemency didft cry out, that thou couldft not endure to sit there and hear a Religion instilled into the Court, a Religion contrary to the laws of the Kingdome; and that the laws of England were the Supreme Conscience of England, and fuffered them not to speak further as to this ground or reason of their so being there, though the attention of the Hall was very great and in deep filence, though very full, being willing to hear that great point opened, viz. the fover aignty of God in the conscience, as to worship, which was so near to them all, for conscience is in every man, and every man would worship God according to his Conscience, and would not have it dealt withall, nor thou thy felf (to the witnesse of God in thee we speak) as then didst to them. This being the matter so much in controversie onely, they had so much liberty further to speak, and to shew that their meeting was not in contempt of the lawes, or with force and arms, to the Terrour of the people, it being a thing contrary to their principle and practice.

So the witnesses were sworn and examined, who testified, that they were at the meeting at such a place, and at such a time, but as to force and armes, &c. proved nothing, for though thy Sergeant Jones would needs have argued the matter (being put upon it by thee in the Court, and no doubt had, before received from thee his instruction) and thus would have brought it about, viz. that it was a Terrenr to him to see the Kings laws broken, and he thought, it being so with him, that it could not but be so to every good subject, or words to

this purpose, which signified nothing, for it was pleading, and so be was told that be pleaded, and so bis testimony in that particular signified not, for thereby he shewed himself a party and not a witness, who ought to be a person in bis Testimony leaning to neither side, but declaring the certain truth in certain words, and not by argumentation, and so to leave it to the Court.

And though then endeavouredst to make something of the Testimony that was against one Samuel James, who coming up the flairs at the time when thy Sergeant Jones aforefaid, and and the Musqueteers were at the meeting aforesaid, and being presently commanded down, and he not in the very minute observing it, but looking about him, being somewhat agast at that unufual company, was endeavoured to be knocked down, the stairs, so musquets being about his ears, and many men upon him, and he not knowing what they meant to do with him, it feems, as the witnesse swore, he laid hands on one of the fouldiers fword in the scabbard, and endeavoured to drawit, which thou wouldst have converted as an act of theirs, and so wouldst have had it to bear the interpretation of a Riot, which, no doubt, was the reason why then causedst them to be indicted on that dayes meeting, and not on that in the street, at which they were taken when last committed. But this proved not to thy purpose, (for unawares its like in thee, but otherwise in the ordering of the Lord) thou droppedst this word when the matter was in Examination, speaking of James, and what he was, a Ranter, faidst thou, which was observed afterwards by the Prisoners to the Jury, befides, it could not bear such an interpretation in Reason or Equity, that a mans action (and what the action was hath been faid) in a publick meeting, where none are kept out who was none of the people which usually there met, should be attributed to be the Action of that people, whose princi-

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ple and practice is contrary to to that action, and who owned it not, nor abetted it, and it being transient, not between these people and him, or he and those people with the officers, but between the officers and him, and that chiefly down the stairs, and in a lower room, where (they say) the sword was endeavoured to be drawn by him, not in the place where

those people were met.

But this strained interpretation would serve for little else than to shew how eager thou wast, and industrious to find fomething that indeed might have a reflection upon them, fo the matters being turned up and down, and many things being spoken, the Jury came at length to be addressed unto. to whom the prisoners summed up the Evidence, and repeated how that nothing of force and arms was proved against them, (for there was indeed none) and how that that of James had no other reflection, nor could have, but as between himself and the officers, the Mayor bimself (as was faid to them) telling them that he was a Ranter, and fo none of those people, and how that their having been at the meeting, they had confessed, and upon what ground, viz. that it was in obedience to the Lord, and not in contempt to them; or to the Law, moreover, that they had confidered of the matter, and if any thing on this side their peace with the Lord would have done it, they had not been at that which was the occasion of their being thus brought thither, that the fon of God was the foveraign of the Conscience, and the worship of the Father was in spirit and truth, and bis fear was not to be taught by the precepts of men, but here thou interruptedit bim that spake, which was G. B. of that any further, but he, turning to the Jusy, faid to them, Neighbours and Friends, we have nothing now to do with thefe, and fo turned his hand to the Court, and to you I shall feak; you have Consciences of your own, according unto which you would worship God.

God, and you would not take it well if some such thing as hath been done, and is now doing to us, should be done to you, for worshipping God according to your Conscience. Now what faith the Indge of all, what soever yee would that men should do unto you, do even the same unto them, for this is the law and the Prophets. And fo I shall leave you. Edward Pyot also spake to the Jury, and faid, you by the Court are made our Judges, and the matter of fact, for which we are called in question this day is nothing criminal, nor any matter of dishonesty, but onely for our meeting together in the worship and service of God, and nothing more than barely meeting together is proved against ws, to which our selves have confessed before proof yvas made, and as our meeting together in such manner, and to such ends as is declared in the Inditement, hath been by us denied, so it is altogether without proof to you that which you are chiefly to consider of in order to your verdict, is, whether or not we were met together in manner and form according as is declared in the Inditement. As to the manner of our meeting, it was not with force and armes, as you your selves in your own consciences know, but me meet together in the fear of the Lord, and to no other end than onely in Gods Worship and Service; and therefore take heed what you do; lest you be found striving against the Lord; for God vvill be worshipped and served as himself pleaseth, and by his own direction and prescription, in spirit and in truth, and not as man pleafeth, nor by mens prescriptions and directions; for things may be highly esteemed amongst men, which are abomination in the fight of God, and it is not in the power of any Creature to prescribe to his maker how bis maker shall be ferved and worshipped.

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Homage, and to direct their own service, and to leave that which concerns the worship and service of God, unto God himfelf, and to his own prescription and direction, who alone is Law-giver to all, and the Judge over all, in all the matters and things which concerns his own vvorship and service, and whom we chuse to obey rather then men. Here thou rosest from thy feat in great rage, and gavest an interruption, but when the Court vvas quiet and cool, again be spake on, and faid, And forasmuch as it is oft-times proposed in Courts of Judicature, to the prisoners at Bar, to be tryed by God and the Country, in which words it is acknowledged that God is the supreme Judge, and that the Verditt and Sentence ought to be of the Lord; mind the Lord therefore, and his presence with you, and Councel to guide you, that the Lord may judge among you, that so your verdict concerning us, may be of the Lord; to which some of the Jury answered, That they would do us right : and there vvas a fence in many of them, which thou couldest not take off, though thou endeavouredst it, and madest a long narration of the penal Laws against what was called Conventicles, and the not coming to Church; and what fine it was to have Maß said in a mans house (which related to Papifts, and not to them) and what vvas in thy head came forth, but not a word to the purpofe. The Steward also, viz. John Robbins, kept a great adoe, and turned over the Statute book, which to confider (it feems) he had been up (as is faid) till about three in the morning, that he might be ready to affilt thee according to vvhat is faid, he faid to thee the night before, that he vvould, but it fignified nothing. It was not to the point in hand, for they were indicted at the Common Law; and thou and thy Council kept adoe about the statute; and vvhat's this to the purpose, said one of the Prisoners? And neither thou nor he

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he so much as shewed the Jury vvhat vvas an unlawful meeting at Common Law. See how you were blinded, and what hand was upon you. And the steward most unworthy of his Master the King, as whose Council be appeared, made a great Oration, how that we and our meetings were that which did shake his Crown, and that the King was afraid of we, and that be had been in the west, and what be had heard there. be told on purpose to incense the Jury, but all would not do, the Jury had another thing in their Consciences and matter of Law, not ftories, was that which they were to Hearken, to especially such large Expressions, which rendred the King and bis Crown fo vveak, and his Government to tottering, that the meetings of a few people (in Comparison to England) to vvait upon the Lord, who used not Arms, nor refifted, and who were in good will to him, did shake it, and make him afraid, but this is not all the unworthiness be then used to the prisoners also of which he was was well told, but now is pretermitted.

The Jury being to vvithdraw, the prisoners moved for a special verdict in these vvords, viz. That the matter of fact might be found specially, according to what the Witneses had spoken, and that might be left upon the whole matter to the determination of Law, whether it amount to the making good of the Indictment, vvhich thou opposeds, for thou feareds the sequel, vvhich vvas, that thou shouldest not then have

whereupou to pass Sentence upon them.

So the Jury withdrew, and after some time, delivered their verdict; and the foreman said a special verdict, and it was this, Guilty of being at an unlawful Assembly, according to the law of the Land, but not of force and Arms, or to the terror of the people. The prisoners demanded the record of this to be read; the record being read, it appeared that

Neighbours and fellow Citizens of the Jury, I have a few words to offer; we might justly except against some of you, as men unfit to pass upon our liberties or estates, and particularly against thee John Towgood, who didst lately speak things touching us, not fit to be named in this Court; but we. freely forgive thee, and defire the Lord to forgive thee alfo, to whom we commit our felves and our cause: That we were at a meeting in Broad mead, the place expressed in our Indictment, we may not deny, but do confesse, being there. in the fear of the Lord (and in good will towards all men; in good will to the King (against whom we are accused to be trespassers) to vyhom from our hearts we vvish this happine's. That be may fo reign and rule in the fear of God, that be may live in bis favour, and die in his peace, and may have a habitation with him when time shall be no more. You have families, relations, and estates, we have families, relations, and estates, veigh mell (out of all prejudice) and consider what you are now about to do as touching us. Suppose with your selves that the verdict you are now going about to consult of, may be the last that ever you may give in, in this would, and that when you have brought in your. Verdict on us, you your selves should immediately appear before the high Tribunal of the God of Heaven; go therefore and do that wherein you may have peace with your maker, when you shall go hence and be seen no more. And so laid it on the Consciences of the Jury, whether that were any breach of the peace; nor indeed was there any proof that the place was broken on their part (nor was it) or that their being there was with force and arms, or to the terror of the people; but the force and arms was on the other part, who by force and arms, contrary to law, had (to the Terror of many that were not of us) thus taken them away. Hereupon

Hereupon the fury, after some time, brought in their verdict, not guilty of sorce and arms, and to the terrour of the people, but guilty of an unlawful assembly, with which thou being not satisfied, they withdrew again, and thus delivered themselves,

Not guilty according to the Inditement.

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Thus passed the proceedings of the first day, the next day being the 13th of the 11th month, George Bishop, Edward Pyot, John Gibbons, Nehemiah Pool, George Oliver, Thomas Morris, James Sterridge, Benjamin Cottle, and John Spoor, were set to the Bar, and an Inditement of the same nature exhibited against them before the Jury, who were Richard Codrington (foreman) Francis Little, John Clark the elder, William

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Lord of all, against the laws of men, that fought to infringe, and did usurp upon his dominion in the conscience, who lives for ever, and would have given reason and undeniable demonstration for this, and have made it out, but thou interruptedst them, and wouldst not suffer them to speak, but with much vehemency didft cry out, that thou couldft not endure to sit there and hear a Religion instilled into the Court, a Religion contrary to the laws of the Kingdome; and that the laws of England were the Supreme Conscience of England, and fuffered them not to speak further as to this ground or reason of their so being there, though the attention of the Hall was very great and in deep filence, though very full, being willing to hear that great point opened, viz. the soveraignty of God in the conscience, as to worship, which was so near to them all, for conscience is in every man, and every man would worship God according to his Conscience, and would not have it dealt withall, nor thou thy felf (to the witnesse of God in thee we speak) as then didst to them. This being the matter so much in controversie onely, they had so much liberty further to speak, and to shew that their meeting was not in contempt of the lames, or with force and arms, to the Terrour of the people, it being a thing contrary to their principle and practice.

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God, and you would not take it well if some such thing as hath been done, and is now doing to us, should be done to you, for worshipping God according to your Conscience. Now what faith the Judge of all, what soever yee would that men should do unto you, do even the same unto them, for this is the law and the Prophets. And fo I shall leave you. Edward Pyot also spake to the Jury, and faid, you by the Court are made our Judges, and the matter of fact, for which we are called in question this day is nothing criminal, nor any matter of dishonesty, but onely for our meeting together in the worship and service of God, and nothing more than barely meeting together is proved against us, to which our selves have confessed before proof yvas made, and as our meeting together in such manner, and to such ends as is declared in the Inditement, hath been by we denied, so it is altogether without proof to you that which you are chiefly to consider of in order to your verdict, is, whether or not we were met together in manner and form according as is declared in the Inditement. As to the manner of our meeting, it was not with force and armes, as you your felves in your own consciences know, but we meet together in the fear of the Lord, and to no other end than onely in Gods Worship and Service; and therefore take heed what you do; lest you be found striving against the Lord, for God will be worshipped and ferved as himself pleaseth, and by his own direction and prescription, in spirit and in truth, and not as man pleafeth, nor by mens prescriptions and directions; for things may be highly esteemed amongst men, which are abomination in the fight of God, and it is not in the power of any Creature to prescribe to his maker how bis maker shall be ferved and worshipped.

It is enough for the greatest of men to prescribe their own

Homage, and to direct their own service, and to leave that which concerns the worship and service of God, unto God himfelf, and to his own prescription and direction, who alone is Law-giver to all, and the Judge over all, in all the matters and things which concerns his own vvorship and service, and whom we chuse to obey rather then men. Here thou rosest from thy feat in great rage, and gavest an interruption, but when the Court vvas quiet and cool, again he spake on, and faid, And forasmuch as it is oft-times proposed in Courts of Judicature, to the prisoners at Bar, to be tryed by God and the Country, in which words it is acknowledged that God is the fupreme Judge, and that the Verdict and Sentence ought to be of the Lord; mind the Lord therefore, and his presence with you, and Councel to guide you, that the Lord may judge among you, that so your verdict concerning us, may be of the Lord; to which some of the Jury answered, That they would do us right: and there was a fence in many of them, which thou couldest not take off, though thou endeavouredst it, and madest a long narration of the penal Laws against vvhat vvas called Conventicles, and the not coming to Church; and vvhat fine it vvas to have Maß said in a mans house (vvhich related to Papists, and not to them) and what vvas in thy head came forth, but not a word to the purpose. The Steward also, viz. John Robbins, kept a great adoe, and turned over the Statute book, which to confider (it feems) he had been up (as is faid) till about three in the morning, that he might be ready to affift thee according to vvhat is faid, he faid to thee the night before, that he vvould, but it signified nothing. It was not to the point in hand, for they were indicted at the Common Law; and thou and thy Council kept adoe about the Statute; and yvhat's this to the purpose, said one of the Prisoners? And neither then nor he

he so much as shewed the Jury vvhat vvas an unlawful meeting at Common Law. See how you were blinded, and what hand was upon you. And the stemard most unworthy of his Master the King, as whose Council be appeared, made a great Oration, how that we and our meetings were that which did shake his Crown, and that the King vvas afraid of us, and that he had been in the west, and what he had heard there, he told on purpose to incense the Jury, but all would not do, the Jury had another thing in their Consciences and matter of Law, not stories, was that which they were to Hearken, to especially such large Expressions, which rendred the King and bis Crown fo vveak, and his Government to tottering, that the meetings of a few people (in Comparison to England) to vvait upon the Lord, who used not Arms, nor refifted, and who were in good will to him, did shake it, and make him afraid, but this is not all the unworthiness he then used to the prisoners also of which he was was well told, but now is pretermitted.

The Jury being to vvithdraw, the prisoners moved for a special verdict in these vvords, viz. That the matter of fact might be found specially, according to what the Witnesses had spoken, and that might be left upon the whole matter to the determination of Law, whether it amount to the making good of the Indictment, vvhich thou opposeds, for thou seareds the sequel, vvhich vvas, that thou shouldest not then have

whereupou to pass Sentence upon them.

So the Jury withdrew, and after some time, delivered their verdict; and the foreman said a special verdict, and it was this, Guilty of being at an unlawful Asembly, according to the law of the Land, but not of force and Arms, or to the terror of the people. The prisoners demanded the record of this to be read; the record being read, it appeared that

but the first half was fet down, which then hadst caused (no doubt) so to be, for that served thy mind, viz. Guilty of an unlawful assembly, according to the Law of the Land. But the other half was omitted, as not being to thy purpose, but against it, viz. But not of force and Arms, &c. The prisoners called to have the whole verdict recorded, then vvouldst not grant it, and faidst, they brought it in as it was recorded. But that the prisoner that spake, viz. G. B. had drawn the latter out by questions, G. B. denied it, and affirmed that the Jury delivered their verdict as aforesaid, and called to the fore-man, to answer vyhether it was not so; the fore-man faid it was, and so did one or two more of the Jury testifie. The Steward, to palliate the matter, would make the latter by consequence, the former being found, that is to say, that it being an unlawful affembly, it was by force and armes; but herein he was miltaken; for first, it was a special verdict which stated the matter on the one hand and the other for to be pleaded at Law, whether the evidence made good the Indictment, then the Indictment was at Comon Law, and there is no unlawful affembly at common Law, but what is by force and arms. Thirdly, they faid that it was not by force and arms, viz. Not guilty of force and arms. Now if they had faid, Guilty of an unlawful assembly according to the Law of the Land, and no more, there had been some colour of the latter, of force and arms, which the Steward would have made by Consequence, but they cutting off force and arms in the latter, without which it could not be an unlawful assembly in the former, they made the former of no force, and by confequence adjudged, viz. that it was not an unlawful affembly, feeing that which only could have made it so, they brought them in not Guilty of, and so the verdict was a Contradiction to it felf.

Yet a great adoe thou and the steward made about it, but C. B. told ye both, that they must have no wrenching the Juries verdict, but must have it in their own words. And for the consequences he said, it mattered not, and therefore demanded that the Juries verdict might be recorded as they brought it in, or that they might have pen, and ink, and paper given them, to write their verdict themselves, or if none of these, that they might go in again.

So the Jury withdrew again, and staid somewhat long, yet at length came and brought in the same verdict as be-

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Now whilest they were in the second time; thou (its like) fearing least they should bring in a through not guilty, as the Jurie the night before did in the case of Thomas Speed, &c. who in a manner delivered a verdict the first time; much like to this, thou tendrest to Edward Pyot the Oath of Allegiance, that is to say, thou having used reflecting words to him of what he had been heretofore, viz. in armes in the Citie, as a Captain, and so looking upon him as an enemie, who was a friend to the King and thee; Demanded of him whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance? He replyed as to the clearing of himself, and how he was in principle and otherwise in good-will to the King and them all, and how bis practice had been answerable, and that you should be as Fathers to Children, that should not feek the hurt of them who were under the Law, but their preservation rather. And that as to the thing demanded of him, he was upon another iffue, and till be understood what that was, and was cleared from that, be should not answer: Well saidst thon, (shewing what lay rancoring in thy brest) as sure as I sit here, if the Jury bring ye in not Guilty, I will put it to you.

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And now let all that are fober judge in this matter, and whether as a man most resolvedly concerned in the ruine of us, right or wrong, thou hast not proceeded in this whole transaction hitherto, and whether ever in the Guild-Hall of Bristol, in this generation, such partiality hath been used, and downright persecution in a Judge: And whether we are not (as to men) hard bestead, when as for our Conscience we are thas hurried up and down from one Law to another, from one penalty to another, if the first will not serve the turne, or cannot be accomplished, who stand before the Judgment seat of such a Judge, as hath shewed himselfe as thou, as afore-said.

But to close up this part of this relation, and therein this present sitting of the Sessions, the next day they were had to the Hall again, but not called, but the day after, viz. the 15th of the 11th moneth they were brought to the Bar, and then thou gavest sentence upon them as followeth, viz. George Bishop, Edward Pyott, 50 l. John Gibbons, and Nicholas Pool, 5 li.each. John Spoor, George Oliver, James Sterridge, Thomas Morris, Benj. Cottle 40 s. apiece, and to continue in Prison till payment, Thomas Speed, also Charles Jones, and W. Taylor, thou committedst to Newgate, though cleared by their Country, where thou keptst them til the 27th of the 12th mon. and halt so much of wrong imprisonment upon thy back, as to them, for thee to answer.

Now how couldst thou in law proceed to fine George Eishop Edward Pyott, &c. when as the verdict was special, before the Evidence was stated, and had Councel debated whether the Evidence amounted to making good the Indiament, which it could never do. Therefore thou thus carriedst it, who carries all things according to thy will and humour, and yet thou cryest up the Law, and thy Sovereigns Laws, when as under

the cry and pretence of thy Sovereigns Laws, thou ushers in thine own, and servest thy pleasure upon people that are innocent. But this covering will not hold thee long, for the Judges at Westminster may come in time to see farther through thee, who shortly hereupon saw cause to say (one of the Judges of the Kings Bench expressing it) to this purpose, What? will they have the King to be King of England, and not of Bristol? And so an Attachment was ordered against thee (though thy Council Robbins faid thou wast a Member of Parliament) and Alderman Creswick, as to the Affidavits then read against you, and presented by the Kings Soliciter General, who in his speech set forth, that such things, as by those papers were charged against you, did not only invade the Law, but feek to justle the King out of his Courts at Westminster (of which that was the Chief and Superintendent over other Courts of Judicature, in case of their going without the bounds of Law, as it had cognizance of what applications was made to them) and fo consequently (as is faid) out of England. So that (it seems) for thee and Alderman Chreswicke, an Atachment was ordered, though thou wast a Member of Parliament; and so whilst here thou cryest out thy Sovereigns Laws, to cover thy doings against the Laws of thy Sovereign, there they find cause to proceed against thee, as one that doth that which tendeth to the unkinging of thy Sovereign, and justling of the King out of his Courts at Westminster, and so out of England. The truth is, thon would'ft be Sovereign thy felf; that is to fay, thou wouldst fain have thine own brittle, peevish, hot, and malicious will, to rule, which when then haft no other shift to excuse, thou feekest to place it under the skirt of thy Soveraign, but the Lord hath and will find thee out, and render unto thee according to thy deeds.

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Thus far proceeded the business of the Sessions, in reference to our friends; in the relation of which, many things are omitted which might appear of consequence to be set down, least this little manuel should appear a volume. Now me shall proceed to speak of something that was pretermitted in point of time, but not unsit here to be brought in, which concerns Thomas Smart, one of the grand Jury aforesaid, of

whom fome hint hath been already a little given.

This man being on the Guard, as Captain Lieutenant to a Colonel of the Militia Regiment, on the 25th of the tenth Moneth, 1663. commonly called Christmas day (unknown to his Colonel) caused three of our friends servants to be unmercifully tied neck and heels together, with half hundred weights and musquets hanging about their necks, in the bitter extremity of the cold wether, till the eyes of some of them were observed to be drawing out, and their faces were growing black, and the natural spirits of one of them ready to fail, which some who were not of the Guard coming in and seeing, took upon them to cut the cords and set them at liberty.

The Executioners of this inhumane butchery, were George Witherley a Liter or Barge man, and one John Boone. These having been abroad that morning, with other musquetiers, saw the Shops of some of our friends open (who in conscience to their Testimony, against such Popish observations, could not cause them to be kept fast) vivich caused their rage to arise, and to the Guard to bring Samuel Hollister, servant and kinsinan to Dennis Hollister, William Sawcer, servant to Robert Nokes, and Richard Mercer, servant to the Widow

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(for the windows were down before, and the door, they used to go in at and out at) Samuel answering that be did not use to put it up, and now should not put it down; away Witherley had him to the Guard, where Thomas Smart, and Henry Joiner Marshal were, who ordered him to be tyed neck and beels together, and a half hundred weight (Smart ordered two, but it feems but one was hung on) Witherley did it presently, and set him so tied upon the stone bench, walking between him and Smart, and watching least he or any should ease the vveight on his breast or the bench which hung about his neck; and if it happened so to be, either through the friendliness of any, or his own endeavours, to bear it a little on his knees, Witherley with a fwinge would turne it off again, to the endangering of bis neck and back, and then tauntingly vvould come and looke in bis face, and mock him faying, What, you look very chearfully yet. The space of time of this his cruel Execution was neare the length of an bour.

William Sawcer likewise, the said Witherley brought out of his Masters shop to the Guard, after the windows were thrown down, and there he and Boone tied him neck and heels by the order of Smart, and the Marshal, with a halfe hundred weight, so long, and after such a manner, that his face grew black, and his natural spirits began to fail, so that the match being cut by one that was not of the Guard, they were constrained to give him something to setch his spirits again. The time of his suffering thus was about three quarters of an hour.

Richard Mercer being in Sarah Bennets shop when they came to shut her Windows down, or to require her to cause them to be thut, and for saying, It was a reasonable thing to show their Warrant, was had away likewise to the Guard, and

by order of the aforesaid persons tyed neck and heels, and two Musquets hang'd at his neck for the space of half an hour, vehich evas personned by Boone aforesaid, being the servant of another, as aforesaid, who evas none of those peo-

ple.

This Tiranical Act, without any Warrant of thine, as was produced, so reflecting on thy Government, and so fartling the fober people of the City, tending also to the dissolution of Government, had no other reproof from thee in publick; that ever we heard of, except that thou thoughtest him a qualified and fit person to be of the Grand Jury, to pass upon

our friends as aforefaid.

Before me leave the Militia, me shall give one taste of Captain Hicks his spirit to bis near and peaceable Neighbours; it feems the Deputy Lieutenant, and Commissioners of the Militia thought fit to fine some of our friends, for not finding arms to the Guard (whose principle was against arms, and which arms also were converted to the disturbing of our meetings, contrary to Law, and the imprisoning of our friends) amongst the rest, Thomas Callowhill was one, who dwelling a little below, on the other fide of the high street, where Captain Hicks kept shop, and being somewhat of the same occupation, Captain Hicks with a Constable came, and though the Warrant was not directed to the Said Captain Hicks, yet with his own hands, he took down ten pieces of Manchester tape worth 15 s. for 10 s. fine, and gave it to the Constable, who carryed it to the faid John Hicks his house, not returning the overplus.

Sometime after the faid Thomas Callowhill having some business to do in Captain Hicks his shop, and receiving 26 s. of him for Buttons, he demanded an Acquittance in full of all accounts; T. Callowhill desired him to accept of it in full

of the buttons, and faid, that he hoped be would return him his ten pieces of tape again, at least the overplus, but John Hicks would not accept of that, then T. Collowbill defired him to call in any Neighbour, and he would acknowledg it in full of all accounts, only the tape excepted, the overplus of which being not returned, he thought it not fit to give a discharge, Captain Hicks replyed, he had nothing to do with that, he might go to the Constable. T. Callowhill answered, it is in thy Cheft; and why should I go to the Constable, seeing that he took it not from me, but several saw thee take it thy self; Whereupon Captain Hicks brake forth into a great rage, and called him Rogue, and Knave, and laid violent hands on him, and hurled him into a dark entry at the further end of his shop, out of the hearing of the people in the street, and there did strike him, and pull him by the hair of the head, demanding the money out of his pocket, and thrust his fingers so against his throat, as if he intended to choak him, and tore his coat; and so by beating, and haling, and tearing, and desperate words, forced his money from him, which the said Cap. Hicks detains to this day.

This is Capt. Hicks, a man that never drew sword in the field, that dare not meet a man there, that dares handle a sword, one of thy chieftaines to do thy drudgery; A member of the Councel. and that hath been Sheriff of the Citie in this day, wherein as hath been said, shame is become the promotion

of fooles.

And this is some account of the Militia, and the work of some of their Officers and souldiers, which put the citie to so great a charge, as the supplying of their armes for so long a season; of which the Citie began to grow so weary, and the stomacks of the Honse-keepers, and under officers (who had somerly been in the field) were so clogged to be

at fuch work, and to hale their peaceable neighbours up and down, who did not refift them. And so to be in order to the ruine of them and their families for their conscience, that the Deputy Lieutenants (who in many things shewed much moderation) laid it down, whom thou haddest instigated unto much of what they had done to us, who haddest no power to command them, but yet wouldest not let them be at rest till they had promised thee their aisistance of whom thou haddest no need, one of thy officers being as sufficient for thy purpose (as hath been said) as a Regiment, for they would not relist, though thou lovedst to appear a man in power; and having thoughts that thou couldest never do too much against us, didst think thou never had too much power to effect it upon u, which cost the City so much, and may do thee much more, if thou dost not repent.

Thus ended the Militia, but here was not an end of thy rage and cruelty, for perceiving how the City was bent in favour of the innocent, and how their love was raised so much the more to them as thy cruelty exceeded and manifested in their friendly visits (for that which was fober could not withhold it felf from its own which fuffred.) Thou haveing mist that at which thou aimedst in thy prosecutons aforefaid, and having little whereof to glory except that thou haddest failed in thy enterprise as a man enraged because of the love of others to those, whom without cause thou didst hate, as if so be it had been crime enough that thou haddest cast them in prison, and therefore none ought to visit them. And haveing not the law on thy fide to make them close prisons whose misdemeaners brought not them into thine hands, but their conscience thou tookest another course, and as if the King and his Counce'll had nothing else to do, thou troubledst their

ears with thy Solicitors, and their hands with thy papers, heaps upon heaps, with informations against severall persons of note and eminency in that City, whom otherwise thine envy could not reach. And the great crime with which thou chargedst them, was that they visited the Quakers in prison, which neither law made sooner true humanity, nor comerce amongst men, for the visitors were concerned in the prisoners upon point of relation, comerce, neighbourhood, and Country, as aforesaid, and here thou keptst ado not worthy the rehearseing, saving that thus far by hinting it, on record it may remain that what mif cheif in thy day thou didest work against the innocent, & how implacably malicious thou vvast vvithout cause against them, that then vvouldst not alove them a visit, whom then thoughtest fit not to be at liberty. And this will remain an everlasting brand upon thee, and thy perpetual condemnation, who wast fo far from viliting the prisoners, that thou cast them into a, prison, and sought to ruine those who came to visit them.

The next that comes to be related in order of time, is the imprisonment of Joan, the Wife of Peter Hiley, who having been at the burial of Nicholas Tilleys Wife, an ancient acquaintance and Neighbour of hers about three weeks before, and at the faid burial having spoken a few words, thou didst send for the Priest, and causedst him to inform against her, and Committedst her to Newgate the 10 of the 12 month, for disturbing Mr. Godwyn the Minister of St. Phillips, and depraving the Book of Common Prayer, and for refusing to find Sureties for her appearing the next Sessions, as the Warrant of Commitment hath it signed, John Knight, Maior.

Whereas some of the words she spake were contained in the Book of Common prayer, viz. in the burial of the dead; I am the Resurrection and the life, he that believesh in me, though he were dead, yet shall be live (said she, saith Christ) and a-

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gainst the Book of Common prayer she spake no word; betides, the Act of Uniformity, upon which thou didst commit
her, commits not to Prison till after Judgment in Court, upon
Tryal by a Jury, and then 'tis matter of fine and imprisonment for such a time in default of payment, yet thou didst send
her to prison, as skilful as thou pretendedst thy self in the laws,
and deniedst her husband's bayl for her appearance the first
time, though afterwards (upon better consideration its like)
thou tookest his security for her appearance, from whose family thou hadst detained her (which was pretty great) and

ber children, for the space of two dayes.

This troubled the City very much, to fee that thou couldst not forbear the hands, but must fall upon a moman, and that in revenge (as they did judge) to her brother called Robert Teamans, whom thou hadst a few dayes before caused to be beset in John Bowers his house (one that had been sheriff of the City, as had the other but the year before) by thy officers in the cold wet weather, for the space of the best part of a day, in order to his apprehension, the keeper of Newgate being there also, and attending to take him, and all this because he did not fit where thou wouldst have him in the Council house, who, notwithstanding at day-light passed out of John Bowers house, (the officers appearing sensible of no such enemy) who going to his home, though the officers warded the house aforefaid, till 10 at night, and then the watch till the morning, and after a few days, taking his journey to London upon his occafions, &c. fo being out of the reach of thy malice, the City judged that then fellest upon her, it being the day after he was gone, that thou committedst her in revenge of him, and so had thee in great abomination: and thus every action thou didst, laid thee more low, and brought thee into contempt with the City, who by this time was full enough of thy barbarous and over rude proceedings. Next

Next to her was Roger Oldstone, who living in the Castle, and answering those that came to look for Inmates, that he had none in his house, and that if they would not believe him, they might go in themselves and see; he was taken up as he was going by the Tolzey, and brought before thee, and because none of these matters would bear weight to commit him, there being an itch in thee against the whole race of the Jews, (the Jews in spirit, as Haman had against the Jews in the flesh) thou couldst not tell how to let him go, without fome print of thy cruelty; and therefore, to enfnare him, didst demand of him whether he was not at the meeting the Sunday before? and because he said, it may be he was, thou fentest bim to Newgate, though there was no proof against bim, and his own yvords vvere but it may be, and there didft cause him to be detained from the 22d of 12th month, to the 26th of the same, from his Wife and Children, who for maintenance depended upon bis liberty.

Hitherto, from the time of the commitment of Thomas speed and those with him, as aforesaid, the meetings received continual interruptions by the visits of thy officers, who continually attended them, warning them to depart & taking names, carrying themselves with that insolence & ill behaviour many of them, especially thy servant Jones, and Teoman Baal, as was hard heretofore to think it could be so in this City, having thee to back them, or reason, but these things prevailing not, for we were at a point, it being the Testimony of God in we against the insurpation of man over his dominion in the Conscience, thou thoughtest thou wouldest try thy self what thou couldst do in thy own person, and so in an unwented guise such as before thy day Eristol never save, thou camest down to the meeting with Alderman Creswick, Alderman Cale, and thy officers,

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And now let all that are sober judge in this matter, and whether as a man most resolvedly concerned in the ruine of us, right or wrong, thou hast not proceeded in this whole transaction hitherto, and whether ever in the Guild-Hall of Bristol, in this generation, such partiality hath been used, and downright persecution in a Judge: And whether we are not (as to men) hard bestead, when as for our Conscience we are that hurried up and down from one Law to another, from one penalty to another, if the first will not serve the turne, or cannot be accomplished, who stand before the Judgment seat of such a Judge, as hath shewed himselfe as thou, as afore-said.

But to close up this part of this relation, and therein this present sitting of the Sessions, the next day they were had to the Hall again, but not called, but the day after, viz. the 15th of the 11th moneth they were brought to the Bar, and then thou gavest sentence upon them as followeth, viz. George Bishop, Edward Pyott, 50 l. John Gibbons, and Nicholas Pool, 5 li.each. John Spoor, George Oliver, James Sterridge, Thomas Morris, Benj. Cottle 40 s. apiece, and to continue in Prison till payment, Thomas Speed, also Charles Jones, and W. Taylor, thou committeds to Newgate, though cleared by their Country, where thou keptst them til the 27th of the 12th mon. and half so much of wrong imprisonment upon thy back, as to them, for thee to answer.

Now how couldst thou in law proceed to fine George Bishop Edward Pyott, &c. when as the verdict was special, before the Evidence was stated, and had Councel debated whether the Evidence amounted to making good the Indiament, which it could never do. Therefore thou thus carriedst it, who carries all things according to thy will and humour, and yet thou cryest up the Law, and thy Sovereigns Laws, when as under

the cry and pretence of thy Sovereigns Laws, than ushers in thine own, and lervest thy pleasure upon people that are innocent. But this covering will not hold thee long, for the Judges at Westminster may come in time to see farther through thee, who shortly hereupon saw cause to say (one of the Judges of the Kings Bench expressing it) to this purpose, What? will they have the King to be King of England, and not of Briftol & And fo an Attachment was ordered against thee (though thy Council Robbins said thou wast a Member of Parliament) and Alderman Creswick, as to the Affidavits then read against you, and presented by the Kings Soliciter General, who in his speech set forth, that such things, as by those papers were charged against you, did not only invade the Law, but feek to justle the King out of his Courts at Westminster (of which that was the Chief and Superintendent over other Courts of Judicature, in case of their going without the bounds of Law, as it had cognizance of what applications was made to them) and fo confequently (as is faid) out of England. So that (it seems) for thee and Alderman Chreswicke, an Atachment was ordered, though thou wast a Member of Parliament; and so whilst here then cryest out thy Sovereigns Laws, to cover thy doings against the Laws of thy Sovereign, there they find cause to proceed against thee, as one that doth that which tendeth to the unkinging of thy Sovereign, and justling of the King out of his Courts at Westminster, and so out of England, The truth is, then would'it be Sovereign thy felf; that is to fay, then wouldit fain have thine own brittle, peevish, hot, and malicious will, to rule, which when then haft no other shift to excuse, thou feekelt to place it under the skirt of thy Soveraign, but the Lord hath and will find thee out, and render unto thee according to thy deeds.

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(for the windows were down before, and the door, they used to go in at and out at) Samuel answering that be did not use to put it up; and now should not put it down; away Witherley had him to the Guard, where Thomas Smart, and Henry Joiner Marshal were, who ordered him to be tyed neck and beels together, and a half hundred weight (Smart ordered two, but it feems but one was hung on) Witherley did it presently, and set bim so tied apon the stone bench, walking between him and Smart, and watching least he or any should ease the veeight on bis breast or the bench which hung about his neck; and if it happened so to be, either through the friendliness of any, or his own endeavours, to bear it a little on his knees, Witherley with a fwinge would turne it off again, to the endangering of bis neck and back, and then tauntingly vvould come and looke in his face, and mock him faying, What, you look very chearfully yet. The space of time of this bis cruel Execution was neare the length of an bour.

William Sancer likewife, the said Witherley brought out of bis Masters shop to the Guard, after the windows were thrown down, and there be and Boone tied him neck and beels by the order of Smart, and the Marshal, with a balse hundred weight, so long, and after such a manner, that his sace grew black, and his natural spirits began to fail, so that the match being cut by one that was not of the Guard, they were constrained to give him something to setch his spirits again. The time of his suffering thus was about three quarters of an hour.

Richard Mercer being in Sarah Bennets shop when they came to shut her Windows down, or to require her to cause them to be shut, and for saying, It was a reasonable thing to show their Warrant, was had away likewise to the Guard, and

by order of the aforesaid persons tyed neck and heels, and two Musquets hang'd at his neck for the space of half an hour, which was personned by Boone aforesaid, being the servant of another, as aforesaid, who was none of those people.

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This Tiranical Act, without any Warrant of thine, as was produced, so reflecting on thy Government, and so startling the sober people of the City, tending also to the dissolution of Government, had no other reproof from thee in publick, that ever we heard of, except that thou thoughtest him a qualified and sit person to be of the Grand Jury, to pass upon

our friends as aforefaid.

Before we leave the Militia, we shall give one taste of Captain Hicks his fpirit to bis near and peaceable Neighbours; it feems the Deputy Lieutenant, and Commissioners of the Mi-Titia thought fit to fine some of our friends, for not finding arms to the Guard (whose principle was against arms, and which arms also were converted to the disturbing of our meetings, contrary to Law, and the imprisoning of our friends) amongst the rest, Thomas Callowbill was one, who dwelling a little below, on the other fide of the high street, where Captain Hicks kept shop, and being somewhat of the same occupation, Captain Hicks with a Conftable came, and though the Warrant was not directed to the Said Captain Hicks, yet with his own hands, he took down ten pieces of Manchester tape worth 15 s. for 10 s. fine, and gave it to the Conftable, who carryed it to the faid John Hicks his house, not returning the overplus.

Sometime after the faid Thomas Callowhill having fome business to do in Captain Hicks his shop, and receiving 26 s. of him for Entrons, he demanded an Acquittance in full of all accounts; T. Callowhill desired him to accept of it in full

of the buttons, and faid, that he hoped be would return him his ten pieces of tape again, at least the overplus, but John Hicks would not accept of that, then T. Collowbill defired him to call in any Neighbour, and he would acknowledg it in full of all accounts, only the tape excepted, the overplus of which being not returned, he thought it not fit to give a discharge, Captain Hicks replyed, be had nothing to do with that, be might go to the Constable. T. Callowbill answered, it is in thy Cheft; and why should I go to the Constable, seeing that he took it not from me, but several saw thee take it thy self; Whereupon Captain Hicks brake forth into a great rage, and called him Rogue, and Knave, and laid violent hands on him, and hurled him into a dark entry at the further end of his shop, out of the hearing of the people in the street, and there did strike him, and pull him by the hair of the head, demanding the money out of his pocket, and thrust his fingers so against his throat, as if he intended to choak him, and tore his coat; and fo by beating, and haling, and tearing, and desperate words, forced his money from him, which the said Cap. Hicks detains to this day.

This is Capt. Hicks, a man that never drew sword in the field, that dare not meet a man there, that dares handle a sword, one of thy chieftaines to do thy drudgery; A member of the Councel. and that hath been sheriff of the Citie in this day, wherein as hath been said, shame is become the promotion

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And this is some account of the Militia, and the work of some of their Officers and souldiers, which put the citie to so great a charge, as the supplying of their armes for so long a season; of which the Citie began to grow so weary, and the stomacks of the Honse-keepers, and under officers (who had sormerly been in the field) were so clogged to be

at such work, and to hale their peaceable neighbours up and down, who did not refift them. And so to be in order to the ruine of them and their families for their conscience, that the Deputy Lieutenants (who in many things shewed much moderation) laid it down, whom thou haddest instigated unto much of what they had done to we, who haddest no power to command them, but yet wouldest not let them be at rest till they had promised thee their affistance of whom thou haddest no need, one of thy officers being as sufficient for thy purpose (as hath been said) as a Regiment, for they would not relift, though thou lovedst to appear a man in power; and having thoughts that they couldest never do too much against us, didst think thou never had too much power to effect it upon m, which cost the City so much, and may do thee much more, if thou dost not repent.

Thus ended the Militia, but here was not an end of thy rage and cruelty, for perceiving how the City was bent in favour of the innocent, and how their love was raised so much the more to them as thy cruelty exceeded and manifested in their friendly visits (for that which was sober could not withhold it felf from its own which fuffred.) Thou haveing mist that at which thou aimedst in thy prosecutons aforefaid, and having little whereof to glory except that thou haddest failed in thy enterprise as a man enraged because of the love of others to those, whom without cause thou didst hate, as if so be it had been crime enough that thou haddest cast them in prison, and therefore none ought to visit them. And haveing not the law on thy fide to make them close prisons whose misdemeaners brought not them into thine hands, but their conscience thou tookest another course, and as if the King and his Counce! I had nothing else to do, thou troubledst their

ears with thy Solicitors, and their hands with thy papers, heaps upon beaps, with informations against severall persons of note and eminency in that City, whom otherwise thine envy could not reach. And the great crime with which thou chargedst them, was that they visited the Quakers in prison, which neither law made sooner true humanity, nor comerce amongst men, for the visitors were concerned in the prisoners upon point of relation, comerce, neighbourhood, and Country, as aforefaid, and here thou keptst ado, not worthy the rehearseing, saving that thus far by hinting it, on record it may remain that what mif cheif in thy day thou didest work against the innocent, & how implacably malicious thou weaft without cause against them, that then vvouldst not alove them a visit, whom then thoughtest fit not to be at liberty. And this will remain an everlasting brand upon thee, and thy perpetual condemnation, who wast fo far from visiting the prisoners, that thou cast them into a prison, and sought to ruine those who came to visit them.

The next that comes to be related in order of time, is the imprisonment of Joan, the Wife of Peter Hiley, who having been at the burial of Nicholas Tilleys Wife, an ancient acquaintance and Neighbour of hers about three weeks before, and at the faid burial having spoken a few words, thou didst send for the Priest, and causedst him to inform against her, and Committedst her to Newgate the 10 of the 12 month, for disturbing Mr. Godwyn the Minister of St. Phillips, and depraving the Book of Common Prayer, and for refusing to find Sureties for her appearing the next Sessions, as the Warrant of Commitment hath it signed. John Knight, Major.

of Commitment hath it ligned, John Knight, Maior.

Whereas some of the words she spake were contained in the Book of Common prayer, viz. in the burial of the dead; I am the Resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall be live (said she, saith Christ) and a-

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gainst the Book of Common prayer she spake no word; besides, the Act of Uniformity, upon which thou didst commit
her, commits not to Prison till after Judgment in Court, upon
Tryal by a Jury, and then 'tis matter of sine and imprisonment for such a time in default of payment, yet thou didst send
her to prison, as skilful as thou pretendedst thy self in the laws,
and deniedst her husband's bayl for her appearance the first
time, though afterwards (upon better consideration its like)
thou tookest his security for her appearance, from whose samily thou hadst detained her (which was pretty great) and

ber children, for the space of two dayes.

This troubled the City very much, to fee that thou couldst not forbear thy hands, but must fall upon a woman, and that in revenge (as they did judge) to her brother called Robert Teamans, whom thou hadst a few dayes before caused to be beset in John Bowers his house (one that had been sheriff of the City, as had the other but the year before) by thy, officers in the cold wet weather, for the space of the best part of a day, in order to his apprehension, the keeper of Newgate being there also, and attending to take him, and all this because he did not fit where thou wouldst have him in the council house, who, notwithstanding at day-light passed out of John Bowers house, (the officers appearing sensible of no such enemy) who going to his home, though the officers warded the house aforefaid, till 10 at night, and then the watch till the morning, and after a few days, taking his journey to London upon his occations, &c. fo being out of the reach of thy malice, the City judged that then fellest upon her, it being the day after he was gone, that thou committedst her in revenge of him, and fo had thee in great abomination: and thus every action thou didst, laid thee more low, and brought thee into contempt with the City, who by this time was full enough of thy bar-Next barous and over rude proceedings.

Next to her was Roger Oldstone, who living in the Castle, and answering those that came to look for Inmates, that he had none in his house, and that if they would not believe him, they might go in themselves and see; be was taken up as be was going by the Tolzey, and brought before thee, and because none of these matters would bear weight to commit him, there being an itch in thee against the whole race of the Jews, (the Jews in spirit, as Haman had against the Jews in the flesh) thou couldst not tell how to let him go, without some print of thy cruelty; and therefore, to ensnare him, didst demand of him whether he was not at the meeting the Sunday before? and because he said, it may be he was, thou fentest him to Nemgate, though there was no proof against bim, and bis own yvords vvere but it may be, and there didft cause him to be detained from the 22d of 12th month, to the 26th of the same, from his Wife and Children, vvho for maintenance depended upon his liberty.

Hitherto, from the time of the commitment of Thomas speed and those with him, as aforesaid, the meetings received continual interruptions by the visits of thy officers, who continually attended them, warning them to depart & taking names, carrying themselves with that insolence & ill behaviour many of them, especially thy servant Jones, and Teoman Baal, as was hard heretofore to think it could be so in this City, having thee to back them, or rather thy spirit acting in them, beyond the bounds of law or reason, but these things prevailing not, for we were at a point, it being the Testimony of God in we against the nsurpation of man over his dominion in the Conscience, thou thoughtest thou wouldest try thy self what thou couldst do in thy own person, and so in an unmented guise such as before thy day Eristol never save, thou camest down to the meeting with Alderman Creswick, Alderman Cale, and thy officers,

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and there layedit about thee more like a fool than a wife man, and to the Boyes didft then address thy impertinent discourfes, and to the women, making thy felf a laughing stock, and if any one spake to thee in such a place, (as there were many that in the power of the Lord, spake to thee) thither thou wouldst get thee, and here take him away; and then another speaking, thither thon wouldst press, and what? who is that? have her away; and what Sirrah? are you a Quaker? whose boy are you? put down his name, with a deal of such ridiculous and foolish behaviour, more like a boy than a man, a novice than a Justice, a Stage-player than a Mayor, and so after thou hadst thus acted it for a while, and sent to prison Thomas Atkins, Benjamin Maynard, and John Brooks, John Johns, Andrew Vivers, Susan Gotby, Joseph Kippin, Solomon Huntingdon, Elinor Mand, and Elizabeth Wilkinson, as some shew of thy Triumph, 21st 12th month, 1663. re infecta, thy work being unfinished, leaving many of w behind in the meeting, upon whom then commandedst the officers to nail the doors, and to keep them there till the morrow, which thy Sergeant Jones performed, haling the ancient widow Yeomans by the arm, and calling her old whore, because she was going down the stairs, being hard of hearing, and so not knowing what order thou hadst given, and her Grandchild Mary the Wife of Daniel Wastfield, who went to attend her aged Grandmother, he called young whore, and Joyce Warren widow, thy fifter in law, whose husband had been sheriff of the City, and his Father Mayor, daughter to the faid Widow Teomans, he threw down stairs, to the bruising of her head and arms, the hurt of which she hath not yet recovered. And so having thut up men, women, and children, together, women with child, and nurses, he went his way. Then the Constables came, who had more sense of humanity, and let out the momen with child,

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and children: then when it was even dark, came sheriff Bradway, and fet at liberty the rest, taking their verbal en-

gagement for their appearance the next day.

And this is the noble and worthy Exploit (as men use to call things by the contrary) which thou performedst in the siege of a Company of innocent men and women, who did not refift thee, and these are the things memorable therein. Thou faidst when thou came up the stairs, fee that none go down, and when thou camest into the room, thou commanded all to depart, and when thou wentest away, thou orderedst the doors to be nailed up, so that they that remained could not depart, so contradictory were thy orders the one to the other; and as they were contradictory, fo they were not obferved, nor hadft thou Dominion over those people, but the good hand of the Lord was over them, and their Meetings, fo that neither the Officers civil nor military afunder, nor the Officers Military and Civil together, nor the Deputy Lieutetenants and their Guards, nor thou in person, nor thy Brethren, were able so to work, as to discontinue our meeting, from the beginning of thy year to the end thereof; the Lord hereby shewing his dominion to be ever all, and that his Throne was fet up in the midst of bis enemies.

Now to these aforementioned, may be added William Wells, who for speaking a few words to thy officers in the Meeting, (who take and leave whom they please, and whom to speak to, be the matter or the occasion what it will, is enough to be sent to Prison, themselves being Judges) was had to Newgate, and there continued the space of eight dayes; at which time (Sheriff Stremer having heard that he was a poor man, and that his samily depended for their lively hood on his liberty) upon promise of appearance at Sessions, if cal-

led, was fet at Liberty.

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And Phillip Dimer, of Cork in Ireland, and a dealer there, being taken up at a Meeting about the time of the faire, and fent to Bridewell by some of thy Officers, was at the Instance of thy brother Francis Knight of London, and other Londoners, with vyhom be used to have dealings, set free (it being a great obstruction to the faire, that men of substantialness and dealing, as were many of our friends, should be by thee thus proceeded with, who should'st have been the great encourager of the Faire, in confidence of which (as of right it ought to be) men do frequent the Faire. Yet thy fellow Citizenstherein (cry force) could not have that friendshid from thee as strangers, though substantial men, and great dealers. But all then couldst then didst bear upon them, and by the Fayre especially, keeping them up then from their buliness, if so by any means thou couldest bow them unto thee. And that which was of Argument why thou shouldst dismiss them, to follow their business, that thou turnedst as an Argument to hold them to it, supposing that by those pressures they might fall under thee. But the everlasting armes were underneath them, which did keep them, and will all those that abide with bim.

Now the Sessions drew on, to attend on which thou wast come down from Wesiminster, where thou hadst been for some time, having lest it in charge with thy Officers, to visit our Meetings, in the mean time, on the sirst dayes of the meeke, which they did, requiring us to depart, and takeing names, which were said to be sent up to thee; for thou could'st not be satisfied, for the persecuting spirit in thee could not be at rest, but as by some way or another that was done which was in order thereunto; and what use of those papers thou madest above, thou knowest, and what endeavours thou didst use to bring through the Act, which was then in hand against

against us, and how thou didst work to have the Convictions in order to Banishment, to be without Juries, expressy contrary (as me Judge) to Magna Charta; for then thou thoughtest (it's like) thou should'st have Matters in thine own hand, and so would'st do with us as thou pleasest, seeing that the Juries failed thee, and thou didst that thou knowest. Thy brother Locke, a man of that impetuous frantickneffe, and fillines of understanding, that he serves for little else (fave except to fer the Court a laughing) if no more would stand by thee, so thou wast satisfied. And thy Sergeant Jones when he came down from waiting on thee to Westminster, boasted in the Meeting, that there was a Bill past the House fuch a day against we, for that purpose, and Baall vapoured that there were ships coming about that would carry us away, and he voould loose his eare (yet he hath not been as good as his word) if we were there four Meetings more; and fo Imperious was thy Sergeant Jones grown (who from a Beggar of a piece of bread from door to door, to a Sawyer, and from thence to a Sergeant, was advanced) that he took upon it to Lord and infult it over his other fellow fervants as well as ws; and because that Paul Williams (one of bis fellow Sergeants) would not take names in the Meeting at his command, he firrah'd him (in imitation of thee) and laid violent hands on him in the Meeting, and tore his Coat, and dragg'd him down by violence, faying, He would fend him to Newgate, and then brought up an other to do as be commanded.

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And this was the hostility vvith vvhich our peaceable meetings to vvait upon the Lord were exercised, by men whom (as hath been said) one would have scorned to have put with the Dogs of one slock; vvhom they please must go to Prison, whom they please must be set in their list; what they please they speak, and what they please they do, and is melt vvhatsoever they do.

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This liketh thee, to be exercised upon a people of such E-states (many of them) and qualitie in the City, as thou knowell, whose Liberty, Civil treatment, Estates, Families, Countrey, Lives (as it may happen) and all they have, must stand at the courtese of such (and if we tearm them so, it is but what they are) base fellows. But the Lord was with his people, and gave them dominion over all, and enabled them to bear with Patience this great exercise, through the power and strength of him vvho was in the midst of them, whom sour eyes cannot see; Who persecute him in his truth and people, who will Reignover you all for ever and ever, whom none of the Princes of this world knew, for if they had, they would not have crucisted the Lord of Glory.

So the Sessions being come, which was held the 18th of the 12th Moneth, 1664. and thou being come down (as afore-said, to attend it) two Bills of Indictment were drawn and presented the Grand Jury; the one against those seaven whom thou sentest to Bridewell, and then committed them to Newgate, when thou wast thy self at Meeting; and the other a-

gainst Joan Hiley.

That against the feaven, the Grand Jury cast out, and the other against Joan Hiley had like to have been too, had not Heyward the Taylor (one of the Grand Iury) in the breach of his Oath, given information to one of the Sheriffs, and so to thee, that it would be so if more Evidence vvere not brought in; hereupon thou bestirs thy self, and caused the Priest to be sent for, in prosecution of thy old design, which was to make us to suffer; and thy expectations was so on tiptoe, that thou couldst not forbear to ask the Foreman, Whether the Bill was found, before he came to desiver it in, who gave thee an answer as became a man in his place (whose name is John Tyler) though thou vventest out of thy place, though yet not out

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of the perfecuting spirit that was in thee, unbecoming a Magistrate to ask the question. So the Court was adjourned, this

being the fore-part of the day, to the after-noon.

Then she was had to the Court and set to the Bar, and thou faine would'st have had the Tryal put off, and spakest to ber Husband so to do, and to enter into a new Recognizance for that purpole, but she could not consent to that, so thou wentest on to Tryal, and the Inry was sworn, and the Priest fet by her, and the Indicament was read, and she pleaded to it Not Guilty, and the Evidence was produced, of which the Priest was one, who said, He heard some body speak, but could not fay it was her. And the Iury went aside, and much expe-Ctation was on the iffue, for ye thought your Jury would ferve your turne; and the names of the Jury being looked over, they were judged to be all right; and sheriff streamer (as was faid) was very confident of the matter, and was over beard (as is faid) to lay a Wager with Capt. Hicks, that it would be so, which John Hicks distrusting, the other is faid to fay, He would lay his life they would find her guilty, and that there were four of them that would dye but they would do it: Which appeared to have fomething in it, for the Kaily Errand when he spake to the Court, faid, That the Jury were all agreed fave four (what Working here is to make the innocent to suffer) yet the Inry brought her in Not Guilty, the Indictment being not laid in the words of the Statute, as the Council made appear; and as for the Words of the Statute, there was not sufficient Evidence to prove that what Be faid was according to those words.

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So the Lord wrought for his innocent servants which waited upon him, and so two petty Juries the sessions before having failed thee, and now the grand and petty Jury made thee misse of thy end, and so that thy hands hitherto could

not bring to passe the thoughts of thine heart, for the Lords arme was against thee, and indeed the Citizens began to nawfeat this unusual trade of thine, in putting them upon the tumbling their fellow Citizens into holes and corners, and fo thereby thou mightst serve thy will and pleasure upon them; and now then thoughtst it time to hie thee to London again, to get some new strength, and to recruit thee, who hitherto hadft missed, and to work thou wentst above to get the matters finished out of the old way of Eugland, which was by Juries to the conviction of two Justices, as aforesaid, and the Bill was past, and now thou wast glad, and (as is reported) wept for joy; for now thy work thou thoughtest was not likely (Sifyphus his stone of which Histories speak) to return still upon thee, and thou to be laught at, which was the thing thou fearedst, and therefore (its like) bespeakest the Citie to be in an ill condition, and as if it were ready to be in a tumult (which was as still as the stones in the street) and thou art said to have suggested that thou couldst not undertake the safetie of the place, vvithout some fuch additional power, and vvouldst fain have made it the fame through England, and now thou wealt paramount, and dovvn, thou camst, and here thou thoughtst to make short vvork. And as to other offices vvhereto some of us vvere called to ferve, thou turn'ft them by as a people vvhom thou intendedft to make clear vvork with asking why they did choose us for such offices, giving the people so to understand, and intimating that a shorter course would be taken with w, which might put us out of the Capacity of bearing Office, and so then wouldst have us reserved to the greater blow, hoping at once to make riddance of us, and to quit us. the Nation. But we shall have a place and name therein, when thou art forgotten, except it be to shame and obloquie. Thus

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Thus thy heart was lifted up, and thou prepared thy felf. for the feafon, wherein the Act should take place, viz. the first day of the 5th month called July, following, hoping then and afterwards at once to do the work upon us, and so high were thy spirits boyed to this attempt, that then hadst not patience to flay until the day; but before the day, thou wentil to work, (and yet me think thee not very wife in fo doing, but the Lord suffered thy haste to befool thee) and on the 12th of 4th month down thou fentest thy officers, who to the meeting came, and there played the mad men (fome of them, Jones, &c.) halling and pulling, friking and dragging, and thy faid Serjeant Jones, put off his Gown, and to work he went (for he must do something one way, as then hadft done another, and why not, feeing be was executioner. as then wast Magistnate? and about be swings his Mace, and had bruifed one of our Friends hands therewith, in pieces, in all likelihood, at which be ftruck if it had not been taken away, and here the peace came to be broke on a peaceable. people; and those of the officerathat could not be as mad as he, but had some reluctancy against such mages to people of qualitie; and their loving Neighbours, he used as he pleased; in particular William White, an old Royalift, whom he much in words abused ; and because me could not bow to his commands, he caused some of we to be dragged and had away, and carried to Prison, as if be were Mayor, and Justice, and King, and Parliament, and all, and above them all, in breaking the Peace, which the Law is against, whose Names are as follows, William Ford, Nath. Milner, John Love, Sam. Taylor, Will. James, Jof. Moor, John Johns, Ifrael Bird, Robert Claxton, Tho. Jaques, alias Jackson, Will. Emblin, Jof. Canings, Hen. Prichard, And. Sole, and Tho. Atkins, and thefe the next day thou committedft to Newgate, for being at an un-

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unlawful affembly, under presence of Religious worship, on Sunday the 12th of June in the time of divine service, and for resisting the Officers who were to disperse them, and residing to give sureties for their appearance the next Sessions, and in the mean time to be of the good behaviour. Signed John Knight Mayor, Hen. Creswick, Nath Cate, dated 13th June 1664.

And this was the Sabboth dayes work of thy officers whom thou sentest on this errand (breaking the peace) and confirmedst after they had done it, who yet pretendedst to the keeping of the Sabbath, and crieft out upon us for breaking the Sabbath, in meeting on that dor to wait upon the Lord, the work (as your felver accounted it) of the Subbath, and for coming to town on which day to fave a womans life, who was in travel, then causest a horse of a man-midwise to be detained till be had paid a fine for riding on that day, for that purpose being sent for in hast, Richard Blackborrow Brewer, thy neighbour, and yet show couldst send a Capias on that day newly taken out of the Court (for the wax was met) to detain Robert Steward that was brought to Newgate late the night before in a debt of thy brother in law Duckets. of 200 1. who cryest out of the breach of the Sabbath, thou Hypocrite, who makest sabbath, and Law, and all what thou pleasest, who shewest of what Religion thou art towards God by thefe things, as of Loyalty to the Law and thy Prince by the other, but of this more hereafter.

And yet then wast mistaken in thy warrant, and shewed

And yet then wast mistaken in thy warrant, and shewed thy self thereby how wrong then didst run, even as a man, headlong into any thing that seem'd to serve thy end, talking of resisting, and not dispersing, when as the new law which enabled to such things, was not then in sorce, and there was no other (as me know of) that so enabled, yet this is the usage that me and our peaceable meetings receive from the hands

hands of the officers, and this is the Justice me receive at the hands, to have the confirmation of what the officers have done, and all the remedy me have i but me leave it to the Lord, who will render unto you according to your deeds.

Now drew on the r. of the 5. month called July, famous for the date of the new Act, on which it took place, and became in force, which then hadft fo much longed for; and for the accomplishing of which then hadst so much trudged, for which thou shalt have thy reward from the hand of the Lord, and now the day being come, having before hand caufed the Constables to be warned, and the meeting being on the first day of the week, and the third of that month, thou sentest thy Officers first to bid them to depart, & to take nams, who took away John Moon to Bridemel, as he was then declaring in the words of soberness and truth, and between the first and second houre in the afternoon, thou camest thy self attended with Alder. Lock, and Alder. Lawford, (the other Aldermen it feems being out of the way, or not caring to be about such work as this) and at the door of our meeting house in the street, being set down with them, and the sheriffs, thou didst cause an O Tes to be made in the form of a Court, one which day no Courts are used to be kept in England, who talkelt fo much of the Sabbath, and chargest us with profaning the day, because me meet thereon to wait upon the Lord, the work of the day (as you use to say) upon the day; and madest the manmidwife pay the fine for coming that day to town, as aforefaid; the effect of a murderous spirit shewn under the pretence of Religion and conscience, to the observation of the Law, as did the Pharifees, who put him to death, who was the end of the Law, who healed on that day; whom he convinced of the contrary in the example of David, in the shew-bread, and their own

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in taking an oxe or an ase out of a pit) and sent's the Capias in thy brother Ducket's behalf on that day, as hath been said, and (to adde no more) didst constrain Christopher Woodward to bring upon the foot of a Mortgage payable on that day of the week his mony to the Tolzey, whether be was on that day necessitated to bring it, least thou shouldst take advantage of the forfeiture of the Mortgage, who otherwise wouldst not give him encouragement to accept it, when he spake with thee thereabouts; and is not this Hypocrisie, and that which is like thee, in all thy actions pretend conscience, and do the contrary, In which we shall farther trace thee ere this relation be over.

Well, the Court being fet, as aforefaid, in the nature of a Piepowder one, thou sent'st the Constables and Officers up into the Meeting, who brought down the men first, whom thou didft Maunder at as thou pleasedst, and then demanding of some of them mony (for of several thou didst not, and yet fentest them to prion contrary to Law) 10 s. 2 s. 6d. and of some 6 d. ye 2 d. which they not answering, thou sentest some to Newgate, forme to Bridewel. Then the Women were brought down, whom thou servedst after the same manner, many of them not being fined then, nor fo much as asked, Whether they would pay any Mony, though the Law places Imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and not otherwise; vehich practice thou didst use many times after: but have them away, have them away was thy cry; and to Bridewel and to Newgate vvere many of them also carried, though it is contrary to Law alfo, to make a man suffer twice for one offence, which then madest them to do, in committing them for being at a Meeting one day, and the next day fining them (as by and by shall be related) for doing of the same; so making the Law a nose of wax, bowing and bending it as thon

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thou pleasest, and yet pretending, as to what thou didst to us, Conscience to the Law.

About four hours time thou tookest up in this thy New found way of Inflice, sending Men and Women in heaps to both prisons on this account; some Husbands one where, their Wives another; some Servants where their Masters and Mistriffes vvere not, some old, some young, some under-age by the Law; some Women with Child, and so big that they knew not of an hour to go, and this to Bridewel; and yet others, vvho were of age, thou vvouldst not account fo, but placest them under, having a mind to excuse them, and yet thou pretendest Conscience, and thou fay'ft, Thou must not be partial, and thou must execute the Law, and thou must keep thy Oath; and though others fail of their duty, yet thou must not. Thus, like the Pharifees, making thy Philacteries broad, but the Exposition of the Law narrow, or none at all, as thou pleasest; yet thou could'st not accomplish thine end, viz. the fending of all away, notwithstanding all this bussle, and the violence of some of thy Officers, particularly John Jones thy Sergeant, vvho because Thomas Winfield answered not prefently his Command to come down, he violently threw him down the stairs, from top to bottome, with such a fall as had like to have spoiled him (the fear whereof seized on many) thus breaking of the peace, above, whilest thou wast below, as feeming to fit and keep it; yet we say thou didst not accomplish thine end to put up all, and so to make clear work; for though then sentest away of Men & Women to Newgate 24. and to Bridewel about one hundred forty and fix, and fatest at it so long, yet thou wast forced to arise and depart as a man quite tired, faying, Thou couldest do no more, and so there was many of whom thou tookest no notice.

So thou hadft thy Belly full of Prey this day, and as great

an opportunity, in this kind, against the Innocent, as thine heart could wish, and with thine hands then didst the desire of thine heart, till then couldst do no more, for which the Lord vvill give thee thy reward, even blood to drink, for thou art worthy; and in the Cup wherein then hast filled, shalt thou be filled double, as John saw in his Revelations, who prophecied of thy day in the fall of Babilon, who had made he felf drunk with the blood of the Saints and Martyrs of Ie-sus, Rev. 18.6. In the cup which she hath filled to you, fill to her double, saith he, vyhich shall be thy portion from the hand

of the Lord, except thou repent.

And now the City was full of forrow, and much trouble affected the fober people therein, vvho before never faw fuch a day, nor heard of in Briftol, vvherein their quiet, peaceable, fober, innocent, and substantial fellow-Citizens, were thrust in beaps into boles after such a manner for their Conscience. Bridewel being full of them, like the place of a great Fair, five and fifty Women in Bridewel, not having above four or five beds to lie on; about the Bed of which in one Chamber lay about 30 on the form and floor, which by reafon of the uncleanness of that house in many places of it (being cast in there in such numbers on a suddain, so that the house could not be cleansed before) was so filled with vermine, that through the going up and down of fuch multitudes, in every place, vyho in a manner filled every place was contracted, fo that fleep could not rest in the eyes of many who had not been exercised with such hard ledging and troublefome guests; Who were people of Quality (many of them) and Credit, and lived otherwise in the world. And in Newgate, several such, viz. some Merchants, some Shop-keepers, were constrained to lie on straw that night, above Twenty lying in the Circumference of one narrow place (for fuch a number) number) called the Trajtors ward, and indeed that prison was so full, what with our friends before and now committed, and what with old and new debtors, and fellons, the time of the Asizes and Gaol delivery drawing on, that they were cast thicker in proportion than a man that had regard to his creatures, would put his dogs and swine, as if so be thou intendeds by infection to have dispatcht them in that nor some hole which is scarce fit for dogs much less for men, such men as they were and had been bred and lived, though thou thereby shoulds thazzard thy self & the City, it being the hot season of the year, and in that respect the more dangerous, much like to Nero, whom Histories report to have caused Rome to be set on fire in several places whilest he standing on a Tower, with

bis Musitians made (port thereat.

Yet this effected not what then thoughtst to bring to pass, viz. by thefe things to withdraw the love of the City from us, or to deter them from their viliting of us for it increased their love; and people by heaps came to visit those of us whom then hadft cast into prison; some by the fixth hour in the next morning were there to vifit them viz. at Bridewell, and by continual entercourse both there and at Newgate, and expressions of their love shewed how much their hearts were touched with their fufferings, and let we tell thee, it reached further than any thing of this nature had reached before, and many were pained at the heart, and knew not what to doe, such large furrows had these thy cruelties made upon their fouls; vvhich shevved thee an unwife man in thy Generation thus to Act, raising the fire so much the more, which thou foughtest hereby to quench, and making those the more considerable, and to have a deeper root in the City then ever, whom then wouldest and endeavourdest to have rooted out; for as was wrote thee aforefaid; they being interwoven in the

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a er) City as a mans spirit is in his sless, and his sless in his body the suffering of them proved as a mans sless in his body, and his spirit in his sless; and thou camest to be absorred hereby, and thy name to be as a stink in the City, which as it never before saw such heaps of violence: So it never hated a man more that thus did exercise it, and so whilest ages and generations lasts, this thy work will be thy shame and in the perpetual Monuments of time will brand thy name with ignoming

for ever: Thou shalt not avoid it except thou repent.

Nor was it onely in Bristol, that these things thus ran, but in the Countrey about, and in London, yea throughout England, which whilest it generally stood in a modest sensibility and loathness to such Acts as these, had the leisure to hear the sound of these cruelties and to abhor thee, so that thou becamest the general talk in City and Country, especially at London, and not without the like at Court, which thought thee hadst gon beyond the limit of the discression of their assaires, and mad man like hadst set all on sire, when as two or three sticks (some of the principle of them) as the Law directs, might have tried how that smook would have proved, and its like thou hadst no thanks from thence for so doing.

Yet the Lord was with his people who kept them in prison amidst all these sufferings; praising, and glorifying his name as he was with them at the meetings, and in the sence of his presence gave them the seale of his Aprobation, that, that their testimony to him was accepable in his sight, and that

they bore testimony to him, Whose Names are.

Newgate Men.

Thomas Gouldney, Charls Jones, Miles Dixin, Charls Harword, Will. Taylor, Rich. Marsh, Will. Taylor of the Castle, George

George Gough, Rich. Snead, Rich. Belshar, Hen. Dedicote, Jos. Owen, John Cole, Andrew Sole, Erafin Dole, John Hunt, (16.)

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Women. Man Tord . nemow.

Mary Gouldney, Eliz. Pyet, Magd. Love, Ann Sole, Joyce Dole, Eliz. Moore, Eliz. Gibbons, Joan Hiley. (8) 24 in all.

Bridewell Men.

John Moon, John Batho. Thomas Lewis, Nath. Day, Edw. Bifield, John Neeves, Will. Davis, John Ivear, John Dole, Ben. Maynard, Rich. Gotly, Phil. Cook, Hen. Moor, Rich. Nelson, Hugh Hobbouse, Tob. Dole, Thomas Hilman, John Bedford, Charls Sanders , Jer. Hignell, Rog. Oldstone, Liming Dickason, Will. Noble, Will, Hill, Art. Hyat, Iohn Summers, Rob. Summers, Rowl. Dole, Nath, Allin, Sam. Gibbons, Charls Bowen, Dan. Gibbons, Edw. Payne, Iam. Slaughter, Rich. Horsman, John Styant, John Saunders, John Cox, Ed. Daniel, Rob. Weale, Iohn Neve, Thomas Whitturne, Will. Wells, Will. Tippet, Will. Peachy, Sim. Cadle, Ifa. Partridge, Cananuel Britten, John Price, Lew. Rogers, John Herne, Griff. Bowine, Iohn Martin, Sam. Rogers, Tho. Lofty, Will. Camfon, Iarvis Wallis, Iohn Crump, Robert Gerish, Iames Toghill, Morris Williams, Bern. Lidman, Anistop. Bennet, Rich. Griffen, William Lane, Sim. Potter, John Morgan, John Hart, Will. Maynard, Will. Blackway, John Bennet, Tho. Bowes, Tim. Hardiman, Tho. Bayly, Will. Atkins, Rich. Moor, Tho. Winfield, Bartho. Crocker, Richard Willis, Tho. Stockman, Will. Collins, John Warwick, Tho. Window, Calib Hill, Step. Cormell, Will. Got. by, William Williams, Will. Sawcer, John Love, Abra. Cole, Tho. Watkins, (91) M

Women.

Women.

Mary Prince, Han. Iordan, Mary North, Susan Pearson, Mary Nokes, Eliz. Sturridge, Eliz. Iaques alias Iackson, Gartrude Boyte, Elen Cole, Ioan Tucker, Ann Chaffin, Ruth Davis, Marg. Thomas, Mary Naylor, Ann Brinckworth, Sara Cattle, Fran. Styant, Ione Holister, Dor. Lord, Ann Phillips, Ione Lippiat, Eliz. Child, Alice Norden, Briget Francis, Mary Cole, Elen Mand, Eliz. Maynard, Brightward Geffries, Hest. Reinolds, Briget Wory, Mary Turner, Mary Hampton, Ione Willy, Kath. Davis, Eliz Morgan, Ione Williams, Fran. Habboufe. Han. Pitt, Ann Bateman, Sara Maynard, Mary Neve, Mary Rice, Ione Iones, Kath. Hughes, Susan Gotby, Mary Willis, Ioan Weale, Barb. Blackdown, (48) More were committed of the women, which made the number 55. whose names the Mittimus had not : who before the mittimus or warrent came, might be at liberty, for it came not till the 18th of the fame month; and then it was to keep them Prisoners. till the 3d of the 6th month called August following; at which time they were fet at liberty, the Warrant being not to suffer any during that time to joyn with them under the pretence of the exercise of their Religion, under the penalty of the Act. Signed, John Knight, Mayor, John Lock, John Lawford.

The next day being the 4th of 5th month, thy Sergeant Jones and the Town Clerks man came both to Newgate and to Bridewell, and demanded of them to pay 2 s. 6 d. a piece, who the day before were fined (many of them) 6 d. each, and committed for non-payment (as many were who were not fined at all, nor asked to pay, as aforesaid) and so were fined twice for one offence, and committed twice, and some

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committed, and then fined and committed; and this is the manner of thy wild proceedings; which faid fine, each refufing to pay; were committed, as aforefaid, the Tenor of the Warrant, or rather Mittimus, for this was not like a warrant, though it should have been a warrant, according to the Ad, being the same in both places, and coming, as aforesaid, which hath been a nsual thing with thee, though without it there is no legal commitment, and an Adion lies against the sheriff for so detaining them; yea some (hereaster to be mentioned) were committed, and confined many dayes Prisoners, and no Warrant of Commitment to this day, being contrary to Law; yea, after thou wast out of thy year several dayes, came a Warrant to Newgate for the last 22 committed thither before the expiration of thy Government; and what if it were signed John Knight Mayor, after thy date was out?

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And this is the trade, and this is the work thou drivest at Bristol, than which, what more arbitrary? and this is thy conscience to the Law, to the execution of the Law, unto which thou pretendest. When thou art spoken to about this cruel persecution; O the Law, sayest thou, my outh, I must execute the Lam, I cannot help it, I am forry for it, for Gods Sake consider of it, and do not ruin your selves; which, if it were a truth, it would as well extend to Prisoners under the restraint of the law, or rather thine own, under the pretence of the Law; for Conscience rightly informed, and working as it should, works uprightly to the one as to the other; but thefe are but shifts of thine, by which thou wouldst make people to believe (fuch as are fo weak fo to do, and there are but few of them in this City) asif Conscience fate at the Helm, and steered these proceedings, and that nothing but Conscience was the cause of what then doest unto w, vvho suffer for our Conscience: Now Conscience is not against Conscience, where M 2 inindeed it is so; but vvhat Conscience thou hast, is in part already manifest, and shall further be demonstrated ere we have done vvith this Relation; for vvhich purpose, viz. to make manifest to thee thine own vvork, and to bring it back again

upon thee, it was in part undertaken.

To give one instance before me go any further, in the Case of Mary Gouldney, vvhose mother and thine vvere own fifters, as thou knowest, and how her mother was as a Nurse unto thee; for ber Conscience then committedst ber and ber husband T. Gouldney, both on the day aforesaid, who have (as thou also knowest) a shop, and great Trade, as to Grocery, and several children. It so fell out, that a relation of bers, unknown to her, laid down half a crown, which thou hadst fined ber, whereupon she was ordered to be set at liberty, with which she not being satisfied, but fearing some underhand work, took the under-keeper with her, and went down to thy house, and understanding there by thee how the fine was paid, and that it stood as ber first Conviction; being without her knowledge and consent, for to consent was all one as to pay it, and thereby she should have made her felf a Transgresor, and by ber own action have spoiled ber Testimony; the declared it to thee, and demanded the money to be deliver'd back again, which being done, thou wast so unconscionable to ber, who did what the did in tendernes of Conscience, lest the should sin against the Lord, rather than do which, the willingly offered up what she had in this World; that thou deniedst her the liberty to walk fometimes in her own Garden, which was near the Prison, (& there being no out-let to the Prison, which ought to be for the health of the Prisoners) for ber Milk fake, vvho vvas a Nurse to her little Boy, it being bot Weather when she asked it of Thee; No not for 500 1. show youldst not doit, saidst thou to the Keepers Wife, and

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to John Saunders his Wife vvho spake to thee about it, not for 300 l. vvhen she vvas vvith Thee about her husband John Saunders his liberty (vvho vvas a Grocer also, and a man of much business, and had many children, though her Father, Alderman Deyes, was thy Mothers own Brother, and bred thee up) nor vvouldst thou do any thing for John Saunders, but in the hurt of his Conscience, though being committed by thee, he lay upon stravy in Traytors Ward for his Conscience.

And this is thy Conscience, and the tenderness of thy heart to thy friends and near Relations for their Conscience, yet a great deal of love thou wouldst needs pretend to thy Cozen Gouldney, as thou hast to many more of Us, but vvherein it appears, is yet to appear. Sure We are that she continued a Prisoner till the expiration of the time aforesaid, and her husband also, and John Saunders, as thou doest to we vvhat thou pleasest, vvhom vvithout a cause thou pursuest: but the day of the Lord is upon Thee, and thy Deceit is made manifest.

The next first day of the Week being the 10th of 5th Mon. thou didst cause the doors of the Meeting-house to be kept fast, having had thy belly full of toyl the day before; and being willing (its like) to hear how thy other dayes action vvas resented at Court; the Prisons moreover being full, and the City discontented, and the Sessions drawing nigh, so the Meeting vvas in the street, vwhich received the Tannts of thy Sergeant Jones, (vvho had newly bought his office, and as the Proverb is, speaking by contraries, would needs be good in it) and Baal aforesaid, vvho seeing two strangers there that came out of Ireland, took them avvay to Bridewell, and having taken the Names of whom they pleased, went their Way.

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The Seffions being come, viz. the 12th of the 5th mon. a Bill of Indictment at Comon Law vvas drawn, and exhibited against William Ford, and those 14 vvith him, that were had from Meeting the 12th of the Moneth before (as hath been related) and laid in Prison, which the Grand Inrie finding, they were brought to the Hall in the Afternoon, and there put into the Cub where Murderers and Felons are used to be placed (though W. Ford, and Nath. Milner were thy neare Neighbours, and men of dealing, in whom the Poor were much concern'd, and of good Reputation) and the Indictment being read to them there, For being at an unlawful Meeting, by force and Arms, &c. They pleaded (except Thomas Atkins, and Iohn Iohns) Not Guiltie. The Witnesses, viz. thy Officers, were examined, who swore, That in the Kings Name they made Proclamation for them to depart; When as a Month before, when thou committedst them, they Iwore that it was in thy Name, for which thou then reprovedft them, faving, It should have been in the Kings; which in a Monthstime (it feems) was become fo. This the Prifoners observed, and pleaded against the Validity of their testimony, who swore one thing one moneth, and another thing, as to the same matter, another month, as they did against the falshood of the matter of their Testimony. This thou undertook'st to justifie, and would'st needs (to shew how thou wa'ft still concern'd in the Profecution of our fuffering) prove by Consequence; thus, Thou wert the Kings Officer, they made Proclamation in thy name, who wast an officer of the Kings; therefore it was in the Name of the King. Fine Logick in Law: But a Bill of Indiament, as to Perjurie, before a Righteom Jury (thou not being the Judge, for thou art concern'd, and no righteous Judgment can be expected at thy hands) would clip the ears of thy Officers, and give give them other sufferings of fine and Imprisonment; and then how could thy Logick serve them? For, Words of Evidence ought to be plain, and the same; not one day one thing, and another day another thing; and thy Name is not the Kings, and the Kings Name is not think in point of Proclamation, especially unless thou wilt needs be King in Brisol, which, it seems, one of the Judges of the Kings Bench saw

cause to place upon thee, as aforesaid.

Take heed John Knight of these things ; Ego & Rex meas, I and my King cost Cardinal Poole something; thou must not come too near here; though thy mind afpires too much. Remember the faying of old, viz. Kings and Concubines admit no competitors. Take heed, John Knight, of Tower-hill, the Axe there hath an edge for all fave Kings; and once know, that Proclamations as to Law, must be in the Name of the King, not thine Iohn Knight; unless in the Name of the King, fo thou maift flay thy haft, least thou repent at leisure. These things rendred thy Witnesses in view of the Hall, not fit to testifie, having appeared for fivorn: But thou didst not think fo, that was not to the buliness then hadft in hand, viz. Right or Wrong (as it feems) to make them fuffer; fo falle Witnesfes may ferve, any thing that is like that's call'd a Witness, that hath a fyllable or two like the matter, may ferve the turn; the matter is judged already, viz. They shall Suffer. The same was in the case of Thomas Speed, &c. as aforefaid.

So Robert Edwards, Sergeant, swore Positively, that W. Ford was in the meeting, when as he met William Ford in the street, and there took him up; and when W. Ford asked him, In what place he saw him in the Meeting? he hung down his head, and said nothing. The same he also swore as to Iohn Love, whom he saw coming down the stairs of the meet-

ing Roome; But all men that are in their wits do know, that the stairs to a place is not the place; and Evidence in point of Testimonie, ought to be Positive, both as to Place and Time.

Yet this was the Entertainment that they met with at thine and the hands of the Officers. But this is not all; after these thy Witnesses had said what they pleased, thou spakest a few words to the Jurie, and then they withdrew forthwith. not having heard the Prisoners, who though they called upon them to stay, and to hear what they had to say for themselves; for, Qui Judicat aliquid, altera parte in audita, band equum facit Judicium : That is, He that judgeth anie thing, the other part being unheard, can hardly give right Indgment, as the Maxim is; Yet away they went, as if having heard thee, it was enough; and that the knowledge of thy mind were sufficient, so giving to understand, as if there were a Confederacie between Ton, to make them to suffer, which one of them intimated to thee in a Letter, hereafter to be mentioned. Whereupon the Prisoners called aloud to thee and the Town-Clerk to cause them to stay; in which, being importunate (as indeed it did concern them) thou and the Town-Clerk called to them to stay, yet they would not return to their place to hear them, but vvent in; and after they vvere vvithdrawn, Gunter (the Fore-man of the Iurie, an Officer formerly in the Militia, and a known inveterate enemie to ws, came forth with the Book of Statutes under his Arme, desiring to know of the Town-Clerk, against what Statute it was, when the Indicament was at Common Law. So vvell prepared vvas this Fore-man and the Iurie (as men use to fay by the contraries) and instructed in the case of the Prifoners, that they departed before they had heard, and would not return to hear what they had to fay in their own behalves (as

(as aforesaid, though they did not understand) to vvhich the Town-Clerk reply'd to this purpose, That it was not against

any Statute, but the Common Law.

Nevertheless, the Lord over-ruled him and them, having a regard to his Name and People, who were Innocent of any fuch thing as force and armes, &c. both in beart and band, in principle and practice, which thou endeavouredst still notwithstanding to fix upon them. We say, the Lord over-ruled them fo, as that they brought in a verdict in Writing (as the Prisoners heard, for they faw not the Jury, nor heard what they delivered, which ought to have been otherwise) to this purpose, Guilty of an unlawful meeting, but not of force and arms, and to the terror of the people. The lame, in effect, as had been by all the Juries in their Verdicts, as a foresaid. The Prisoners understanding that a Verdill was delivered, demanded, What it was ! The Clerk answered, Guilty of an unlawful affembly. They faid, They underfrood it was also, but not of force and Arms, &c. He answered, It was force and arms by consequence, being found an Unlawful affembly; the same which thou hadst answered in the like case before; for the Clerk is but the servant of the Court. But you are mistaken in the Point, as before in the case of Geo. Bishop, Edw. Pyott, &c. is declared at large. Then thou didft fine them 10 s. a piece, and committedst them to Prison till payment.

Now the Letter wherein their hard usage was rehearfed to thee, of which fomething hath been hinted, was as followeth:

N.

Friend

Friend.

Am constrained for the clearing of my Conscience towards God and towards Man, to write thefe few lines unto thee, in regard that on the 12th of this inftant, I, with many more of my friends, were called before thee at the Quarter-Seffions, being a full moneth and more in Prifon, for no other cause, but for being at a Meeting to Worship the Lord, who will be worshipped in Spirit and in Truth, out of which all the Worlds Worships are. We being then willing to come to our Tryal, expecting that we should have been fairely delt withall, and we have refer'd our cause to that of God in our Juries consciences, which me knew right well would have given Virdict according to the righteous Law which ought to be a Perfett guide to all men, but they being incenfed by thy many fulfe accusations, and the false evidence given by thy servants, carried them (I mean the Jury) probably to manifest themselves so wickedly, and so unreasonable towards we For was it ever known that a Jury should refuse to hear the Prisonners, or that a Magistrate should suffer a Jury to deale fo wickedly, and unreasonably contrary to Law, since that it was fo much defired by my felfe and others, which had very much to fay to them? Was it not like that thou, and they were agreed to enfrare the innocent? Thinkest thou that the Lord will not vifit for thefe things, and that the wicked (hall goe unpunished? Is this fer the Honour of the King, or shall it be laid to his charge? Remember how thy fervants when they gave evidence against us, how on their Oathes that they faid that they made Proclamation twice in thy Name, and thou reprovest them, and faid, they should have done it in the Kings Name; Yet when we were brought to our Tryal, they on thei: Cath's faid, It was in the Kings Name, I declared their deceit to thee, thou endeavourest to blinde it over by thy consequences declaredst that they being thy Officers, and thou being a Subordinate Magistrate under him, they declaring in thy Name, it was in the Kings Name, but these things will not hide thee, neither doe I believe that the King will own the evil actions of evil Magistrates; which by such evil consequence might be turned upon him, but the Lord will in his time sinde you out, and make you manifest, and plead the cause of the innocent in righteousness, and avenge himselfe of of his enemies.

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Friend, It is well known that we are a people which are of a good life and conversation in this City, and thou in thy conscience knows that we have not as to the Common Law deserved either bonds or imprisonments, but if for conscience sake we must suffer, it is not more then we can expect from the unrighteous, and the difobedient, for they always did fo ; and by that charatter are they known; for faith Christ, They shall hall yee out of the Synagogues, and perfecute, and dispitefully use you, and speak all manner of evil against you, for my Names fake; and he that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution: Did ever the righteous persecute, scarch the Scriptures, and be not deceived; Was it not be that was born after the flesh, that persecuted him that was born after the Spirit? And was not be that was born after the flesh an envier and a murderer, a scoffer, and a scorner, and a persecutor? And is it not Conow, and was not bee that was born after the fpirit Meek and Gentle, and of a Lowly beart, being perfecused, fuffered it, relifting not evil, but doing good for evil; Search thy felfe and trie which of thefe fates are thine, for affuredly the day will come when thou halt not hide thy selfe in pretending only that thou art fworn to keep the Kings Laws, and to put them in execution; But what Laws is it that thou putteft in execution? How doth wickedness abound in this City, even almost

most all manner of profaness? How doth Oathes sound in the Streets? How doe Drunkards reile from Alchouse to Tavern, and Alehouses, and Taverns, and Kettle Allies swarm with profane Persons; Take heed that thou art not found to turn the edge of the fword, which is for the wicked, and for the transgressor against the righteous, and so bring innocent blood on thine own head, for thou mayst remember that when theu wast speaking of the Law, thou saidst it was grounded upon the Scripture ; then consider our indictment was not proved against us, for it was falle, we having no force of Armes, neither was we a terrour to any people, and as for our meetings we know rightwel it is according to the will of God, and agreeable to the Scriptures, & it was the practice of the S's. of old, who met often together in private houses, and in the fields, and on the mountaines in season, and out of season for the edifying of the body, not having any regard to the worshipping in Temples and Synagogues, which Christ prophesied against : But one thing more concerning our Tryal, Is it not according to the Law, that the Iury should have given their Verdict in open Court in our hearing, and so have been Recorded, but it we never heard, neither did they all appear in open Court when the Virdict was given, which was done so privately, I call it privatelie, because wee Prisoners heard it not, but when we demanded what Virdict was brought in, one of your Clerks Taid, Wee were brout in guiltie without any limit, but we are informed otherwise, and that it was written in a piece of paper, fo then mayft fee how unrighteoufly thou haft delt with ws, in casting w into prison: and fo I shall leave these things to the rightoons Indge of all the earth, which will Judge righteoully between us, and thee, Thus have I cleared my conscience, who am a lover of thine immortal soul, and desireth the falvation of it. Will. am Ford, Thus

Thus ended the seffions to far as it related to the Prisoners afairs aforesaid, now the Fair drew on, as to which both those in prison, & those out were much concern'd, what as to themselves, & what as to those who were dealers with them, besides many accounts fell then to be made up, whilest those strangers were here who had dealing with them, especially being upon the foot of a Law, for Banishment, and many thought who were not of w, that these things vould have had some influence on thee, to have pretermitted the edge of thy Prosecutions on w, at least till the Faire was over, it being a matter of great cruelty that We should be thus put upon it, in one juncture to hazzard so much of our business, or our confesence.

And although thou hadft no reflection of tenderness, as to we thy Neighbors in this particular, to doe as thou wouldst be done unto, yet some thought both of thy Relations, and others concern'd in the Faire, that were not called by our Name, that thou wouldst have had some regard to them, and the City, feeing we were concern'd with so many people that were not of as well as with those who were of we, it being thy Place to indulge the Faire by all means then couldft, but then turnest the deafe ear to all, and wouldst not here, no not so much as to intermit one dayes furious onset upon w, but as if the Prisons were not full enough already, or that the weather was not hot, or that there was no danger of infedion, thou drovest on without consideration like the Offritch in the wilderness that layeth her egg in the fand, and considereth not that the borfe beel may crush it, and when ste lifeth ber felf up regardeth not the cry of the driver, and on the 17th of 5th Moneth, being the first day of the week without any of the Aldermen with thee at first, (Alderman Sandy for whom thou didst fend, coming after) thou camelt down to the meeting with the sheriffs, and an Oyes being made in the meeting Roome, thou there behaved thy selfe as heretofore, and didst commit to Nemgate.

Men.

Dennis Hollister, John Speed, Daniel Wastfield, Edw. Martingdale, William Teamans, John Withers, VVilliam Rogers, Gobert Sykes, John Sanders, Nine in all, whereof four were Merchants, two Grocers, two Soap-boylers, one Salter, most of them confiderable men, both as for estate and dealing : Will. Teamans fon and heire of Robert Teamans, who had been Sheriff of the City, and was executed at his wives Fathers door in the beginning of the late war for the King, John Speed and Dan. Waftfield fons in Law to the faid Robert Teamans, who married two of his daughters, but none of these things could prevaile with thee, though then wast not ignorant of them, and yet thon pretended to be a friend of the Kings, who then the fea Monsters wast worse, of which Ieremie complains, for they draws out the breast, and give suck to their young ones, but thou becamest cruel like the Offritch in the wilderness, Lam. 43. And to Bridewell thou didst commit.

Men.

Tho. North, (a Master of a ship, and on a Voyage to Sea)
Tho. Baker, Thomas Terret, Dan. Neal, John Mills, John Barns,
Samuel Comb, W. Price, Rob. Gibbons, James Barker, W. Wilcox, George White, Andrew Vivers, John Hardiman, John
Rogers, W. Tovy, John Naylor, John Smith, John Hale, John
Clark, W. Shatford, Theophilus Newton, Sam. Cottrel, Richard
Lindey, Simon Cox; Morgan Lamb. (26)

Women

Women.

Jane Batho, and Alexandra Harcourt. twenty eight in all, making up the number with those at Newgate 37. and the number of those before committed, two bundred thirty and four, that is to say, at Newgate 60. and at Bridewel 174.

On that day also Sarah Wilkinson was brought to Bridemel, for being with Priest Horn at James Steeple house, and John Simons, the day before for words, pretended to be against your Worship, though bardly so to be strained, making

up the number, as aforesaid.

The sessions being upon the morrow, viz. the 18th of 5th Month 1664. (for thou heldst them in Adjournment the greatest part of the Quarter to serve thy Pleasure) thou didst send for D. Hollister, John Speed, Dan. Wassield, and Edw. Martingdale, and there didst sentence D. Hollister in 4 l. sine, the rest in 2 s. 6. d. a piece, which they not answering, thou condemnedst Hollister to ten weeks Imprisonment, (a day beyond the Date of thy Government) and the rest at a Month, and then remaindedst them to Newgate; the rest at Newgate and Bridewell, committed the day before, were sentenced in 2 s. 6 d. apiece, and a Months imprisonment, in default of payment; which they not answering, viz. the Fines, were continued till the expiration of the date aforesaid. Signed John Knight Mayor, John Lock, Walter Sandy.

Indeed Dennis Hollister had something to do with Thee at the Sessions, for thou rambledst about there much according to theme old wont, talking what thou pleasedst thy self, as charging up and down at what rate then wouldst, and wouldst not let him speak in his own justification, wit

much interruption; calling him Rebel, and the Meeting a company of Rebels, with a deal of other stuff not worth the Relation. So that he was constrained to tell thee, That thou wast an Thrighteons Judge, who wouldst not hear as well as speak, who wouldst charge a Man, and not give him leave to answer for himself; and he alleged that he was not satisfied with his commitment, seeing that thou hadst neither then nor before, made it to appear that the Meeting was under pretence of Religion, or that be met fo, which, that it was, thou hadst caused to be set down in the Record, though the Witness did not so swear, and yet wouldst not hear, but didst cause thy Record to be read, where it was set down as afore-Said, viz. that he was there under the pretence of Religion, with which be charged thee, and with the falfneffe of thy Record; whereupen William Kemp the Sergeant which was the witneß, was called again, and he affirmed, upon thy demand, that he could only fay, that he faw D. H. at the meeting, and that be fam him there, but knew not under what pretence it was; and that he heard him to speak to thee, viz. that he mas there in the fear of God, and not in contempt. Whereupon D. H. to'd thee of thy Unrighteousness, in sobriety, and in moderation, and how then fawest that the Witness could not swear that he was there under colour and pretence of Religion, and yet thou hadst recorded it as sworn, and how be did absolutely deny that be was there under any pretence, and colour whatfoever, but in the fear of the Lord; and he demanded of thee to make it to appear that he had so broken the Law, which thou hadft inferted in the Record without proof, and fo was but thy faying fo, who faidst what then wouldest, and didft what thou pleasedst; yet thou wouldst not hear, but told bim that be was fined 41. as aforefaid, or be must lie in Prison 10 weeks, as aforefaid; which he refuling to pay, for he told

with the rest to Prison. And this is another Demonstration of thy Unrighteous, and Unjust Proceedings, in seeking right or wrong, to make us to suffer, and is a proof of the falshood of that thy Record, which (it seems) though false; and thus Wrong must stand in force against them, but these thy doings make thee manifest, and thou shalt have rendred unto thee

from the Righteons God according to thy deeds.

Indeed, then wouldst needs have forced what he said to thee the day before, to have been spoken by him in Contempt. viz. That he, bearing that thou hadft made a strict enquiry after him in particular the last time thou wast there, be had ha-Sted to order his business in the Countrey, and to get home his wife and family, and that he was come there freely to give up bimself into thy hands, and to manifest that he neither feared thy Prisons, nor thy Banishment, for be faid, be was not ashamed to suffer affliction with the people of God: which be spake upon the faying to him, that thou didst wonder that he was fo unwife a man as to be found in fo unlawful an Affembly, whenas thou foughtst bim there, and understanding that he was there by thy officer, camest down to the Meeting, and behind his back upbraidedft his being absent. So it seems with thee he was one thing absent, and another present, as to the same thing; but it appeared that thou thirsteds to have him, and being absent, thou reproachedst him, and being present, thou termedit him a man unwise, who was there in obedience to the Lord, to bear testimony to his Name: So what will please thee? But no man right in his wits can construe this matter of Contempt, but rather as a Determined Resolution to abide what then couldst do unto him for his testimony to the Truth.

So this Sessions passed over also, receiving another Adjournment,

ment, for so then keptst the Sessions still on foot; loving to domineer it there, and thither to drag after thee thy sellow Citizens, to talk, and do to them as thou didst please, where then wast sure to keep them from answering thee, but as then

pleasedst.

By this time the Prisoners were become very strait, what through Debters, the fair drawing on, what through Fellons and Trespaßers, the Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery being near, what through the multitude of Us Prisoners, and the heat of the season; whereupon lest any infection should be, or other inconvenience to the health, or life of the Prifeners, and fo to the Sheriffs, and the City, some then being not well, who had long lain on straw, though of tender education, a Letter was wrote to sheriff streamer, by one of the Prisoners, for him to communicate to his brother Sheriff Bradway also, fignifying thefe things, and warning them of the inconveniencies, and defiring an Enlargement of the Prison, as of Right it ought to be, and according to Law, the Power of the Goal being in them, which they could enlarge and remove as they would; which had the fame refentment from them, who declared themselves content, and orders they gave to the Goaler to inlarge the Prison, and Sheriff Bradway ordered D. Hollister (who was an insirm man of Body) to have a lodging near the Prison, which thou wast so offended at, though thou wast not sheriff, (and so thou medlest in other mens matters) that for quietnesse sake, and that the sheriff might not be too much taunted at by thee, (for thou threatnedst much, though without Power) D. H. thought it convenient to return, and so went to old Newgate again. Thou hopedst indeed to have taken the Goaler upon the Hip, for letting him at large, because he was seen standing at the door of his Prison; and without Court, Evidence, or Jury, didst demand

demand to L of him presently, as a fine upon the New Act; but thou wast mistaken, as aforesaid, for it was bis Prison; as thou wast also in thy manner of Proceeding, who didst use the Jaylor at thy pleasure, though (ashath been faid) thou wast not sheriff, and hadft nothing to do with the Prifon, further than Commitment according to Law, and the Jaylor was to observe the Orders of his Masters. So a great stir there was, which was most unreasonable in thee, not only for the Reasons aforesaid, but because thou hadst before by thy Sergeant John Jones, upon the first great commitment on this Act, fent Orders to the Jaylor of Newgate, and the Keeper of Bridewell alfo, to enlarge the Prisons, into places near, which then didst upon his informing thee upon his own View, and at the defire of some of the Prisoners, how they were throng'd together, and yet now didft find fault with what was done in pursuance

of thine Own, as well as the Sheriffs order.

But all these things do manifest thy insatiable rage against who wouldst not willingly have so breath in the Earth; and though Humanity sometimes did touch thee, through the unreasonableness of their sufferings, and the out-cry of the City, and so wouldst order fomething, as aforesaid, yet by and by, when that insatiable, perfecuting spirit was up in thee again, then wouldst do the contrary, even contrary to Humanity, not confidering that thou also wast a Man, and subject to the same infirmities as they, and wouldst not have the things then didft to them done unto thee; yea, so inhumane thon walt, that a ruffling fellow (in appearance) being 2 stranger, and passing by the Prison, with his horse, seeing Company at the door of the Prison, and enquiring the matter concerning the thing, and understanding of Our imprisonment, faid, in a great detestation of thee, to wit, Was this Man born of a Woman? Which question be might very

well ask, having understood how contrary to a Man thou hadst acted.

The same stir thou keptst, lest any of the Prisoners at the time of the fair, should have any connivance to be a little at home to order their business, (being very great with divers of them) and to make up their Accounts with those with vyhom they dealt; and thou wouldst not yield that thy Cozen T. Gouldney (who had great occasions) should with a Keeper be a day or two at his house, and 7. Speed could not be permitted one hour-to be at home, to finish an Account with an Exceter Merchant, who, it feems, for that purpose made the defire; and thou didst hope by all this to have bowed them unto thy will, through the necessity of their affairs; for many friends were hard put to it, having, several of them, themselves and servants in prison, and the fair being the time of their harvest, as it were, for most of the year following; but the Lord was with them, though thou wealt fo cruel and unmerciful, and kept them in this great Tryal, vyherein they vvere proved; and feeing they had done vvhat appertained, and what in a good Conscience they could do to their families, submitted to the Will of the Lord, and yvere content, that be, through their sufferings, might be glorified; for which the Lord will be their Reward, they having chosen rather to suffer their Estates and Liberties to be forced, than to force their Conscience.

Now on the 24th of 5th Month, the day before the Fair, and the first day of the Week, thou vvast otherwise imployed than to be at the Meeting; for thy going to James Steeplehouse, vvhich vvas in the Fair, with thy train, hindred thy coming thither, lest thy Pomp should be lessened by thy attending upon us; so the Meeting had some rest from the trouble of thee and thy Officers that day, though the strangers

were not altogether free at thy Worship, whom to put in those that followed thee, thou thy self(as was said) vith thy own hands, coming out of thy Pew, most unlike a Maior, but some such vvork thou must needs be at, as with w, pul-

ledst out, forgetting (it seems) where thou vvast.

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The first day of the week following, viz. the 31 of the 5th month, was much like this, the Officers came and took some Names, but went their wayes without making any other disturbance, at least such as they were wont to make in that place. For indeed, till the third day of the next moneth was over, the expiration of the date of thy first Commitments, thou knewest not well where to put them, the Prisons there being full, would then have some ease, who on that day were set at liberty; those in Bridewel being a Considerable number, going in a Body to the Tolzey together, and then to their several habitations as they were free.

So the Prisons being somewhat eased, the next first day thou camest unto thine old work again, being the 7th of the 6th month, and with such a greedy appetite as a Wolf long witheld from his wonted prey, thou fell'st upon the Meeting, and there having set up thy wonted Court, and caused an 0 Tes to be made, Ald. Creswick being with thee, thou

didft fend to the Prisons these that follow:

Newgate Men.

Nath. Day, William Davis, W. Taylor, W. Lane, Rich. Snead, W. Pope, Christ. Bennet, John Brook, Jos. Kippin, Joh. Dowell, Robert Nokes, Benjamin Maynard, George Gough. (13.)

Women.

Mary Gouldney, Han. Jordan, Joan Hiley, Ifabel Yeamans, Eliz. Rogers, Mary Smith, Martha Smith, Mary Corbet, Eathsheba Speed, Grace Withers, Ann Day, Sarah Bennet, Lidia Lidia Tovy, Joan Dixin, Mary Belshar, Eliz. Maynard, Eliz. Moor, Ann Sole. (18.)

Bridewell Men.

Dan. Gibbons, Charles Marshal, W. Davis, Jam. Neves, Phil. Cook, Sam. Godfrey, Charles Bowen, Jam. Dimond, Joh. Martin, Edw. Bifield, Rog. Oldstone, Griffith Lascomb, W. Cannings, Rob. Weale, John Styant, John Herne, Ralph Cock, Sam. Gibbons, Nat. Allin, Barth. Crocker, Thomas Bayly, Rich. Willis, Edw. Daniel, John Seward, Griffith Browne, Thomas Saunders, Will. Sawfer, Jam. Toghill, Leming Dickason, Phil. Peak, Joh. Warwick, John Crump, Will. Hill. Will. Tovy, Caleb Hill, Wil. Atkins, Jam. Wallis, Joh. Price, Ambrofe Scot, Peter Hadeing, Char, Saunders, Will. Wells, John Neves, Will. Britton, Edw. Paine, Tho. Wickdow, Lewis Rogers, John Martin, Sim. Cadle, John Packer, Will. Cawfon, John Jennet, Nich. Horfeman, W. Peachy, Rob. Geriff, Tho. Hilman, W. Pludwell, Tim. Harding, Tho. Bourne, Joh. Wear, Joh. Bennet, Joh. Dale, Cananuel Britton, Bern. Lidman, Sam. Plumnely, Tho. Lofty, Joh. Knut, Joh. Cox, Edw. Bennet, Jam. Slaughter, Thomas Stockman, John Summers, Will. Gotby, Hugh Hobhouse, Richard Gotlies. (75.)

Women.

Sarah Peak, Sar. Snead, Joan Day, Eliz. Driver, Sar. Maynard, Mary Lindey, Suf. Pearson, Blanch Bough, Elinor Lewis, Ann Long, Suf. York, Elin. Cole, Ann Hawkes, Martha Chock, Joan Crew, Bridg. Wory, Joan Tomlinson, Rebecca Howell, Han. Balle, Merlin Jones, Eliz. Stevens, Joan Britton, Joan Farmer, Mary Jones, Dorcas Gibbons, Joan Hill, Ann Davis, Ann Phillips, Edith Byfield, Suf. Styant, Frances Styant, Ann Watkins, Ann Britton, Eliz. Price, Kath. Wakelisse, Elizab. Matthews, Emme Simons, Joyce Warren, Joan Younger, Jane

Jane Weale, Sarah Davis, Ann Hill, Eliz. Eagles. Mary Evans, Mary Neves, Ann King, Margery Lovell, Mary Naylor, Eliz. Turford; Mary Leveret; Rebecca Jennings; Grace Eaton, An. Sampson; Elin. Maud; Suf. Gotby; Kath. Hughes, Ann Price; Mary Harvord; Eliz. Ariell; Sarah Morris; Mary Rice; Alice Kill; Mary Cole; Mary Cockman; Mary Lovell; Mary Knight; Ann Mayes; Mary Brock; Margr. Thomas junior; Mary Chambers; Mary Toghill; Joan Williams; Mary Hampton; Elizab. Wilkinson; Gartrude Boiste; Ann Bateman; Eliz. Martin; Eliz. Walker; Elinor Traverse; Eliz. Holder; Alice Slaughter; Marg. Thomas senior; Ann Chassin; Mary Perry; Joan West. (88.)

The whole number of this dayes commitment to Bridewell, of Men and Women being One hundred fixty and three, and to Newgate Thirty and one. One Hundred, Ninety and foure in

all.

And many of thefe vvere Wives, and Servants, and Masters, and Husbands, and Children; the husbands of some in one place, and the mives in onother; for then vvillingly wouldst not fuffer any to pass, so greedy wast thou; and amongst the rest were three Women whose Husbands were distracted, and had been fo for a long feafon; and feveral of thefe were poor, whose Families depended upon their liberty for their maintenance; yet one and the other, old and young, master and fervant, children and parents, husband and wife, in poverty or abundance, all must go; to no fort, or fex, or age, or conditition hadst thou regard; but of thy devouring spirit of rage and envy all must partake, and be lodg'd in these prisons, however they come out, dead or alive, all was one to thee. Nay if so be they, yea all the generation of w who fear the Land, might have been so disposed of, as that they never more might have feen the Sun, or been heard of, it had pleafed thee

thee well, unto whom the Innocent are a burden, and thou wouldst be rid of it; but upon thee must their sufferings rest, till time is no more; and Eternity be the everlasting portion of thy torment, if thou dost not Repent: For certainly they are the people of the Lord, and he brought them thither, and it is Jesus in them that thou persecutes; who kept them in their meetings, as he brought them thither, though thou saw'st him not; who is with them in the Prisons, and in all their afflictions is afflicted with them; who will raise them up over

all your heads, to reign for ever and ever.

Now at this meeting thou carriedft thy felf after thy wonted manner of Rage and Envy; and thou broughtest thither with thee Alderman Lock, and Alderman Creswick, who made up thy Court; the sheriffs were present also; and even to the Widow Teomans (that Antient, Grave Matron aforesaid) whose age rather bespoke a Coffin then a Banishment) thou took'st as thou could'st meet, and wouldst have fent her to Newgate also with this croud of Prisoners, had it not been for Alderman Creswick (who it's like had little rest that night for that dayes fervice) who caused it to be otherwife. Yet thou didft commit her, though thou released her presently; and made that ber being with the people of the Lord at meeting, to wait upon him, a step to her banishment; her Gray hairs being thus honoured of the Lord, to live to that day to bear a Testimony for him in the face of the fury, and of Banishment, who is scarce able in body to reach to the place of Meeting.

And here we must bring in the fad Reckoning of Lidiah Tovy, Wife of Rich. Tovy, Brewer, Alice the Wife of W. Peachy, and Mary Knight servant to Nath. Milner, Prisoners aforesaid, vehose lives (and the Infant of one of them) this dayes work of thine took away from the Earth; whose blood

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cries for vengeance against thee, and will lie upon the head

for ever, except thou Repent. was grived winedit a and to

Lidia Tovy was very big with while, a little Woman and Young; the only daughter fiving of her Mether, who was a Widow; and except one fon all the children she had alive. Thou saw it in what condition she was, when in the meeting, as to her being with child; thou knew it bento be thy Neighbour, thou didft nevertheless commit bens yet then would feeme somewhat tender, and said it should be but till the morrow; though that was a step in order to Banishment, which she was the nearer to, by how much her imprisonment was short.

So to prifon the was brought; and the very noisome fent of the old Goale at the door as the was brought to come in fruck in upon her. In the Prison the abode till the 7th day of that week, notwithstanding that thou saidst before a multitude of witnesses, that it should be but till the morrow . There she aylded, wanting breathing and rooms which the usually in that condition needed much. Herilhels grew on, and Symptoms of a Miscarriage, though so big and near ber time was on her. Her Husbands Brother (Thomas Tour, who lives on the Bridge, and is one of the Council) went to thee on the 5th day of the week, and ber tender mother on the 7th day, giving thee to understand how it was with her; for by this time ber danger vyas fo manifest; that she bled upwards; thou wouldst not hear, but bad her come to thee on Monday. That 7th day at night the Keeper of Newgate being with thee, about the liberty of some of the Prisoners, of whose having been at Bridewell thou hadft heard, and therefore fentalt for him thereabouts, be informing thee of her condition and danger, thou began'ft to be sensible, not for ber sake (as me may judge) but thy own, and the out-cry that would be

be made against thee if the died. So thou didft hast him to fet her at liberty, faying, Turn ber out, turn ber out; fo fbe came, and that night fent ber home. Well, Monday, of which then foakest to ber forrowful mother, came, but the was laid in her bed a most sad spectacle, continuing very ill, and neither bearing nor feeing; her infant came dead from ber that night, and the next morning, being the third day of the week, she yielded up the Goof, laying down ber life at the foot of thy cruelty, who with ber tender babe were laid in the earth together, never to return thence more for thee to Banish, though after ber death thy Warrant came to detain ber in prison till the 6th of the 7th moneth following the date of her commitment, with the rest of them that thou then committedft with ber; whose blood shall never depart from Thee and thy house for ever, if thou dost not Repent.

Aliee the Wife of W. Pearby vvas a Tonng Woman also, very big with child, which vvas ber sirst; she vvas at the meeting vvhen then and the Officers vvere there. One of the Officers hall'd ber rudely towards thee, bidding ber come along, another vvas behind puting ber forwards, which being beyond what she was able to do, being very big as aforesaid, it hurt ber, and in ber face it vvas discovered presently; and was so in the observation of some friends present, who were about to call on the Officers for halling ber after that manner. So she went home ill, and was delivered the next day, and never was well afterwards, but continued ill till the 14th day of the 6th Moneth, on which day she dyed, her Husband being then prisoner in Bridewell, committed with the rest the day aforesaid.

THE DELECT FRANK WOULD

Mary Knight was also committed on the same day to Bridewel, and the next day being very ill, was had to ber mafters house by the fuffrance, where the died about twelve daies after of a violent feavour, her body being brought to Bridewel from thence to be buried, because she was a prifoner, there bled afresh at the Nose for about an boure together (the certain observation of the invisible judgement that that place was the cause of ben death.) Yet then wast not farisfied that thou hadft ber life, but ber hody being brought to Bridewell to be buried there, as aforefaid; and the woman of the house desiring thee to give leave to some of the prisoners to carry ber to burial, then walt very much offended at its being brought thither, and with the woman for that purpole, and in despight faid, that if they wanted Bearers, the Beadles should do it.

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Thus was the Blood of the innocent fied, and of three, and an infant as the iffue of one of thy daies work; yet walt not then glutted therewith; but although that then hadft committed thefe as aforefaid, and laid up in the prisons heaps upon heaps though the prison was so unbolsome, so unfavourt, though there was fuch danger of infections yet thou thoughtst the Prisoners were not straitned enough, but ever and anon then hadft the failer by the ears, rating him as then pleafedft. and threatning him what should be done with him at the seffions, and that all that he had was forfeit to the King, if he were worth thousands, so that the man was in a great strait, how to walk between the pleafing of thee, who thirsted after their defruction; and the health of the Prison and the prifoners, unto whom the sheriffs had fuch regard, as to order additional lodgings, as aforesaid, and were willing upon a fober letter of one of the prisoners, that they should have a little little breath, which was all they ask't whilest they were amongst you, which is the thing you would have your felves, and to have granted them the garden of T Gouldney aforefaid, to walk in, being to near the prison, and the prison of Newgate having no outlet, though the Kings Bench, the Fleet, and other considerable Jailes in England have, that fo heaps upon heaps, men might not be (mothered to death, and prilons be made places of execution, and boles of murder but then wouldst not confent thereunto, but as if by all that then couldst do, then fought'st their ruine; or to bow their conscience to thee, which was worse; thou didst as aforelaid, Haman like, but Mordecai (the true Jew in the spirity cannor bow to thee though thou feekelt therefore to cut of the whole Race of the Jews, as aforesaid, which as it did to Haman, will prove thine own portion (if thou dost not repent) in the day of the Lord, who will render to thee according to the deedstow earlie of one of the daies worked the the of the

Indeed Mary Gouldney told thee in the meeting, that thou shoulds have provided wholson prisons for them, before thou hadst committed them, seeing thou knewest it was in thy mind to commit them, and not to throw them up in heaps into Prisons, so sull as were these; which was good counsel, if thou coulds have hearkened thereto, and then the Blood of the innocent might not so have come upon thee, but as the swine thou wast when she spake these things, and said to thee moreover, that the bread thou brakest, would be broken to thee again; and as thou hadst shewn no mercy, so mercy would not be shewn to thee, to which purpose Joane Hiley also spake then unto thee; We say like to the swine thou wast, thou turn'dst, and rent them, and on Ioan Hiley laidst violent hands thy self, for which she reproved thee there 3 and Baal (that

* He boasted how many of me he could dispatch in a day. He faid, if he were is the Major, he would make our gues hang about our beels as our hars about our heids. I hat burn us alive, hinging was too good for as (when one fpake to him to fear the Lord) that he hoped to fee us burnt at . floke with fire and faggot , that if we were in France and Spoin , we thou'd fee what they would do to u.; that be could byle our limb, and frum them; who profettes himfelf to be a Romin Catholick , an i hath acknowledged that he worth ps Imeger. This is our executioner, our Judg :.

(that bloody * Hangman of thine) did the fame on Mary Gouldney. whom he had like to have thrown down the staires; whom for so dothe thit feared the Land would ing , though in thy view , thou didff

not reprove.

Well, thefe heaps upon heaps thus thrown together (as hath been faid) yet fatisfied thee not; but more thou must have, as Hell, and the grave, which are never fatisfied, and therefore the next first day of the week, viz. 14th. of 6th. month to and this bloody villain is made work thou goest again, making it another day of muster, for fo were

those dayes made from time to time, till thy date was out, and so company after companies then sentest on those daies, to thy Jailes to fill up thy measure, and having brought Alderman Sandy with thee (poor man, forely against his heart, for he loved not these things, though he knew not how to avoid thy impetuous commands, who makes reprefentations of all that please thee not) thou erectedit thy Court in the Meeting room there again, and fent'st to Newgate.

Men.

Thomas Speed, Thomas Gouldney, Tho. Callowbill, John Hert, Hen. Comely, and Rowland Dole. (6)

Women.

Eliz. Pyot, Magdalen Love, Mary Dedicot, Joice Dole, Jane Tucker, Deborah Watkins. (6) 12. in all. And to Bridewell.

Charles Harvo d, Abraham Cole, John Batho, Sam. Rogers, Christ. Newman, Charles Horfington, Jeremy Hignel, Morris VVilliams

little breath, which was all they ask't whilest they were amongst you, which is the thing you would have your selves, and to have granted them the garden of T Gouldney aforefaid, to walk in, being to near the prison, and the prison of Newgate having no outlet, though the Kings Bench, the Fleet, and other considerable Jailes in England have, that fo heaps upon heaps, men might not be smothered to death, and prisons be made places of execution, and holes of murder, but then wouldst not consent thereunto, but as if by all that then couldst do, then fought'st their ruine; or to bow their conscience to thee, which was worse; thou didst as aforesaid, Haman like, but Mordecai (the true Jew in the spirit) cannot bow to thee, though thou feekest therefore to cut of the whole Race of the Jews, as aforesaid, which as it did to Haman, will prove thine own portion (if thou dost not repent) in the day of the Lord, who will render to thee according to thy deedston sainb the to are he suffice

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Thomas Speed, Thomas Gouldney, Tho. Callowbill, John Hert; Hen. Comely, and Rowland Dole. (6)

Women.

Eliz. Pyot, Magdalen Love, Mary Dedicot, Joice Dole, Jane Tucker, Deborah Watkins. (6) 12. in all. And to Bride-

Charles Harvo'd, Abraham Cole, John Batho, Sam. Rogers, Christ. Nemman, Charles Horfington, Jeremy Hignel, Morris V Villiams Williams, W. Collins, W. Blackway, Iohn Northal. (11)
Women.

Dorcas Lloyd, Alexandra Perkins, Mary Willis, Dorcas Hewlet, Mary Browchil, Alice Moor, Brightweed Ieffries, Mary Leech, Mary Hunt, Eliz. Hogford, Anne Brinkworth, Eliz. Chamberlein, Anne Mogs, (14) 25, in all; this muster Roll of this day being thirty and seven, who were committed by thee till the 6th of the 7th month following, though those im-

prisoned by thee, the day before were to the 19th.

Now at this thy high Court, thou wast up with thy old trade again, and to surrahing of T. Speed thou wentest again; sorgeting thy self what thou wast, & what thou must be, and Tom was up again, so that sober people judg'd thee little better then a Man distracted; and why all this? Because he coolely spake to thee to convince him first that he had transgressed the Lam, before thou sents him to prison, as a transgressed the Lam. So then a Rebel he must be, and thou calleds him so, but he told thee, That thou wast a rebel against the God of heaven, and shoulds have thy remard. At which words of sobernesse and truth, thou wast so incensi, that had not a serjeant (perceiving what thou wouldst likely have done) put him down the staires, thou seemest as if thou wouldst have thrown him down thy self; and with thy cousin Gouldney thou keptst great ado, much after thy old wont.

So the Prisons became full, but thy belly was not. Too much liberty yet thou thoughtst some of these prisoners to have, thy milstones ground not close enough together, Edm. Pyot, Geo. Bishop (who were now bringing about the year of their imprisonment) Thomas Speed, and T. Gouldney bore up yet; these to the old prison must go, though cramm'd as aforesaid, and no nay there must be for it; and Sheriff Streamer must give orders, though George Bishop was his brother in Law,

Thomas Speed his uncle, and Th. Gouldney one with whom he dealt, and thy cousin as aforesaid: Away they must go to the old execution house, and there that must try what that could do to them, and Roach must have orders so to do, and his orders be fignifies. The prisoners thought it convenient so far to be unconcern'd in their own fuffering, whatfoever might happen, to fignifie to Sheriff streamer in what condition the prison was; and how there was no place fitting for them into which he had ordered them to be cast, and therefore Geor. Bishop wrote a Letter to him, and defired him to come down bimself, and to let bis own eyes satisfie bim, as to the view of the prison, who the day following towards the evening (this being the second day of the meek, and the 15. of the 6. month) coming down, and viewing it himself, with the Sword-bearer, faw fuch an inhabitation of stench and company, that he continued things as they were, and moreover granted liberty to all women with child to make their houses their prisons, and all that were fick; Lidiah Lovy being that morning passed to her long home upon the foot of vvhat thou hadft formerly done as aforesaid, with which order of his thou declarest thy felf content; and so ended this great contest with some addition of Liberty to the prisoners, as aforesaid, through the Blood of their friend.

Thus Blond touched Blond, yet thou couldst not give over, but on the 21st of 6th month, sentest thy Officers to the Meeting, who warn'd them to depart, and took names, and two to Prison, viz. Bartholomen Crocker, and Cananuel Britton, who gave not their Names, knowing themselves to be on the Third Conviction, if so be thou wouldst so take it, which the next day thou didst, and committedst them to Newgate, and on the 28th camest on with a fresh career, and having sent thy Officer before to make fast the door on them that were in

the Meeting-room, fomewhat early; thou camest thy felf down, with Ald. Lock, and the Sheriffs, about the second hour in the afternoon, and feeing some friends in meeting at the door of the house, in the street, (for coming after the door was fast, they could not get in) the form of thy Visage was changed, and thou grew'st very wroth, and hastedst to them in thy fury, fo that thou wast observed to out-goe some of thy Officers; and coming near the Place, and feeing Mary Prince there, thou faidst, Where is Mrs. Prince? What do you do here? Unto which she answering, That they were there to wait upon the Lord, Then criedst, have her away to Nemgate (not fuffering ber to go to Bridewel, though the defired it, ber Son in Law being there, and her daughter likely to be fent thither, being above in the meeting-room, and she desiring to be with her children) and this thou didst without asking her to pay any thing, or fining ber, which is contrary to Law, as aforesaid; and having sent some more thither also, whose Names are hereafter mentioned, thou went'st up in the meeting-room, and there didst commit whom thou pleasedst, and hadst an especial eye upon; and then orderedst the rest to be fuffered to depart; but Hannah Marshal (Daughter to Mary Prince, as aforefaid) continuing till last, for she could not go away at thy command, as the came not there at thy Order, thou causedst her to be brought before thee (vvho hadst set up thy Court in the Meeting-room, as aforetime) and demandedit of her, whether she would pay 2 s. 6 d. to which she anfwering, that she had something to speak to thee first, before she should give thee any reply to that; Thou didst bid ber say on, and the thereupon speaking to this effect; --- John Knight, The day will come wherein thou wilt have cause to mish that a milstone were tied about thy neck, and thou cast into the midst of the fea, for perfecuting the people of the Lord -- Thou faidit, Here

Here is a bold Huswife indeed, have her away; and Alderman Lock with his own hands, was like to have thrown her down the stairs; so then orderedst her to Newgate, without taking ber answer, whether the would pay ber fine, which thou gavest ber time to do, after fle had spoken, as aforesaid; but the asking thee, Whether thou wouldft be worfe than an Infidel, to part man and wife? her Husband being at Bridewel, thou fent'ft ber thither. So the Widow and the Fatherlese were the first and the last of this dayes execution, the Mother and the Daughier, whom the Lord thus honoured to fuffer for his Name, with the rest of his fervants at that time, vvhose Names are,

Newgate Men.

John Withers, Charles Jones, Andrew Vivers, William Peacher, Richard Willis, Thomas Window, Tho. Lofty. (7) Women.

Mary Prince, Alice Tovy.

Bridewell Men.

John Hardiman, W. Shatford, Tho. Baker, Geo. White, David Simons, W. Maynard, John Mills, Sam. Cottrel, Ralph Cock, Richard Lindey. (10)

Women.

Hannah Marshal, Hest. Rennolds, Jone Dapwel, Susanna Pearson the younger, Eliz. Turford. (5) 15 in all.

Those at Bridewel thou committedit to the 28th of 7th month, but those at Newgate had no Warrant of Commitment, nor have to this day, yet were there detained till the day after the Recorders departure; wherein they, and feveral that were there on the third Conviction, with John Simons and Sarah Wilkinson, (hereafter to be mentioned) were ordered to be fet at Liberty. And as for those at Bridewel, they had gone without one also, had they not refused to depart from

from the Tolzey the next day when thou hadst them before Thee.

The Prisons now being very full, and the Goal delivery near, thy Sergeant Jones, and some other Officers came, and took the Names of whom they pleased, and then halled the Men out of the Meeting room, but the Women they let alone. This was on the 4th of 7th month, being the first day

of the Week.

But the Prisons being somewhat eased again, by the Liberty of those that were committed till the 6th of 7th month, thou camest on asresh, and it being the first day of the Week before the Goal delivery, thou madest ready for it, to have as many as thou couldst on the third Conviction, in order to Banishment; Thou having boasted not long before, that as near as thy Tear was at an end, thou bopedst to send one 400 of us out of the Kingdome. So on the 11th of 7th month thou settes to thy work, and sentit from the Meeting to Newgate and Bridewel, these that follow;

Newgate Men.

Miles Dixin, W. Taylor, John Packer, John Brooks, Griffith Loscomb, Rowland Dole, Roger Oldstone, James Wallis Rotert Gerish, John Styant, Lewis Rogers. (11)

Women.

Martha Lane, Sarah Cann, Eliz. Dowel, Mary Harbord, Mary Burg & Elinor Mand, Margaret Thomas the elder, Sufanna Pearson the elder. (8) the number 19. None of these had any Warrant of Commitment; and to Bridewel thou didst commit of men and women about the number of seventy.

So the Goal delivery came on, at which One Bill of India ment was exhibited to the Grand Jury against Barth. Crocker, Lewis Rogers, Cananuel Britton, as upon the foot of Banishment, being the third Conviction; and another against Mar-

garet Thomas the elder, Elinor Mand, and Susan Pearson the elder, for the same, both which the Grand Jury sound, as they did one against John Simons, for words said to reflect upon your Worship; and another against Sarah Wilkinson, for speaking to the Priess of James Steeple house aforesaid. These two later evere found Guiltie by the Petty Juries that passed upon them, and evere fined in 100 marks each by the Recorder, and in default of payment, to lye six months each in Prison. The other six evere also found Guiltie by the Petty Juries that went on each Indictment, and they were sentenced the three men to Banishment in the Island of Barbados, the three Women, because Wives, into six months imprisonment in Eridewell each, unless redeemed by their respective Husbands, according to the Ast. So the general Sessions, or Goal Delivery had an end.

Yet thou hadst not thine; but as a man restless to bring to pass the thoughts of thy heart against the Innocent, whilst thou hadst any breath, that is to say, any time unexpired of thy Government, thou failedst not to improve it against them; and for that purpose didst send thine Officers to the Meeting the next first day after the General Sessions, viz. the 19th of 7th month, vvho took the Names of whom they pleased, at the Meeting; and on the 25th (the last sirst day of the Week before the end of thy date, which was the 29th) thou visitedst the Meeting again in Person; vvhere did look thee and thy Banishment in the face, thy Cozens, Thomas and Mary Gouldney, as to vvhose Conviction this was the third time, Hannah Jordan, Charles Harvord, George Gough, W. Taylor of the Castle, and several others whom thou didst send to Newgate,

whose names are,

Men.

Daniel Wastield, Tho. Gouldney, Charles Harvord, Geo. Q2 Gough,

Gough, John Wear, Rob. Gerift, Jos. Kipping, John Simons, Rich. Jones, John Saunders, W. Taylor, of the Castle, John Hunt, Tho. Losty, Rich. Wiles, Rog. Oldstone, John Dowell, Theop. Newton, Tho. Window, W. Peachee. (19.)

Women.

Mary Gouldney, Hannah Jordan, Mary North, Sarah Wilkinson. (4.) the whole 23.

And to Bridewell thou didft commit,

Men.

Leming Dickason, Tob. Dole, W. Sawser, Maur. Williams, Christop. Newman, Tho. Lambert, Rowland Dole, Simon Cox, Jam. Neves, Griff. Browne, W. Noble, Tho. Holder, John Herring, John Crump, John Morgan, W. Tovy. (16.)

Women.

Mary Cole, Dorcas Knight, (2.) The whole to Bridewel and Newgate, 41. who vvere expected (those of them that vvere on the third Account) to be severed to Banishment. But after the expiration of thy year came a Warrant figned by thee as Mayor, though (its like) done afterwards, to continue them prisoners, both the one and the other, for the space of a month from the day of their Imprisonment; and Dennis Hollister, though to a day after thy time fet, a Prisoner by the Warrant; yet thou didft cause him to be released a day or two before thy time was expired: And Edw. Martinedale (with whom thou hadft kept a great adoc about a Letter of bis which was intercepted; giving Account of thy proceedings here against us. And another Letter wherein were charatters to bis Correspondent about his own busmels, because in Longhand his Letter would not otherwise contain it, being fent by the Post; and after bis Months Imprisonment (being committeed when D. Hollister was) tendredst him the Oath of Allegiance, and fentest bim to Newgate for not swearing) : bou

thou released'st also somewhat before the end of thy time upon the application of some to thee, on whose Vessel he vvas Imbarqued, that he was to go to Sea, and who went to fea on the faid veffel, being a stranger here, and coming hither to merchandize, and so departed to Virginia in the ship on which he had taken Freight before his imprisonment, as aforefaid. But as for Geo. Bishop, Edw. Pyot, and those 7 with them, whom then hadft Committed the 14th of the 10th month 1662, before, and fined at Seffions the 15th of the 11 moneth following; and William Ford, and those 15 with him (except two that were fet at Liberty till the Sellions) who were fent to Prison the 12th of the 4th after, and fined at the Sessions 12th of the 5th Moneth with Tho, Gouldney and those at that time committed with him to Newgate and Bridewell, and those for Banishment (to carry whom no ship couldst thou nor the sheriffs get) and the Women tried upon the fame, in all to the number of about forty and nine, left by thee prisoners in Newgate and in Bridewel (with those committed the 11th of the 7th moneth, to the number of 95. In all One bundred Forty and Five, John Moon being before fet at liberty, near the expiration of his three months Imprisonment, as aforefaid.

Thus ended thy Year, and thus went'st thou out as a snuff (as Hannah Jordan told thee in the Meeting-room at her last Commitment) and hast not accomplished. The despised people of the Lord have stood over thy head, though armed (as aforesaid) with all thy power, and upon them hast thou not brought to pass the desires of thy heart, though thou hadst opportunity in thy hand. The plant of the Lord in and amongst us hath thriven and prospered, Maugre all that thou couldst do, in despight of all thy blusters. Not an Inch of ground hath it lost, but unto it hath been drawn (through what thou we

hast been doing to m and it) the hearts of multitudes. The Just Lord is in the midst of m, he will not do iniquity; every morning do be bring his Judgments to light, he faileth not; but theunjust, knoweth no shame, as the Prophet said, Hab.

3.5.

And this is thy state, who though thou hast found a difappointment in all thy attempts, so that thy hands have not effected the thoughts of thine heart, for the Virgin Daughter of sion shook her head at thee, she laughed thee to scorne; as the Prophet Isaiab in the Word of the Lord said to Rabsheka. when he had belieged Jerusalem and insulted over it, and boasted what be would do unto it, and blasphemed the Lord, 16a. 37. Though the hand of the Lord hath often been on thee, and made thy Chariot Wheeles (like Pharaohs) to drive heavily; though he hath made thee to pass (as it were) over Axes, and Harrows of Iron, and through the Erick-kilne, putting stops in thy way, and blocks in thy proceedings; though trouble hath possess thee so that then hast not lept, in consideration of what thou halt been doing to ws ; for the Witness of God hath been reacht in thee, which hath drawn thee someting into tenderness; yet thou hast gone over all again, and halt rifen up afrest, after all thy Pauses, and to it thou halt hastell anew, as if there never had been any such thing; and the Enemie hath driven thee along to do all these things against the Name of Jesus, and hath made thee as a man mad to accomplish them; yet thou hast not seen it, but hast suffered the Enemie to hurry thee over that which would have shewn ic to thee, which hath checked thee, and made thee fometimes tender, as aforesaid; so that then hast, as the Deaf Adder, refused to hear the voice of the Charmer, charm he never so wifely; Instruction and Advice thou wouldst not suffer to come at thee; thou filledft thy felf with the enemie fo, & didft let him

bim fo in as a flood, that then wouldst indure to hear nothing but what he pleased; and when thou hadst taken thy liberty, and faid all that thou wouldst, for thou lovedst to hear thy self speak, then wouldst not hear any thing willingly to the contrary. The day of the Lord is upon thee, and he is making of thee manifest; and there is but a very small moment, and thy day will be over. If to all that hath been faid unto thee, and hath come over thee, thou wilt not yet hear, thy condition will be fad, thy day will have an end, and then what wilt thou do? He hath moved this to be written to thee, being the Relation of much of what we have suffered at thy hands, during the time of thy Mayoralty, and to draw before thee back again as in a Glaß, what thou hast done, that thou maist fee it, and feeing return to bim from whom then halt gon, against whom then halt gon; for which purpose hath he caused this to be Argued with thee, and by this way of Demonstration to be placed before thee, as in a lump together, what thou hast done by piece-meals, that so seeing this spirit, and the uglie face of it, and how uglie it makes thee to look, which would hurry thee to destruction, thou maist be recovered from the evil of thy way, and thy foul may be faved in the Day of the Lord. If this will not do, but if thou still shalt go on, to finish that which is to be done on w for our Tryal, and for un over all, know this for a certain, Thou shalt be cut off, the Lord bath spoken it: And then all the blood that then hast been the occafion of filling, and the sufferings of the Innocent will fall hard upon thee, and all the despight wherewithall thou hast used us, and him who fuffers in ws, and whom in ws thou haft perfecuted, who is Lord and King, will fall upon thee, and grind. thee to powder, and then how fad will be thy cafe? Whether wilt thou fly for shelter, when be that is thy Judge, who fils Heaven and Earth with his presence, and in Hell is also, whom thou.

thou half perfecuted, shall pursue thee, from whose presence none can be hid? The Rocks and the Montains cannot do it, though thou shouldst call upon them to to do. As John saw in bis Revelations would be the Cafe of Kings, and chief Captains, and great men, and mighty men, and rich men, and every band-man, and every free-man, Rev. 6.15, 16. For the thing is in thee, that will rife up a worm that will never die, and a fire that will never go out, go rbon whither they wilt, which is that which thou now refifteth, which thou calleft a Natural Conscience, which is not Conscience, but that which fits in Conscience, and speaks for God in the Conscience, and there witneffes for God, which whatfoever it hears the Father fpeak. speaks there, which is the Son of God, the Saviour of the World. the Liebs of the World, that lighteth every one that comes into the World, which is come into the World not to condemn the World, but to lave the World, even all them that believe in him, in that which wirnelles, in that which thews thee the focrets and the intents of the heart, and all that thou halt done. Is wet this the Christ? And fo We leave Thee, being thy friends. that defire the welfare, whether they dost believe it or no. Known to the World and Thee, and perfecuted by the Name of Quakers.

Briffel, 13th 15th Month, 16 4.

reWirt.effer more that Swore fally against Miles Disan, mentioned in page 39, and should be then ston judge and, but that their names came too lare to the Printers hand; yet work criain appearance to future and retaining, who enames are for provided in a short time after, Laborate Scopers and it to the Militia, Law. Levis, who died in a short time after, Laborate Scopers and it to the Militia, Law. Levis, who died in a short time after, Laborate Scopers and the state of the state o Pool, Milliam Straiferd, Phillip Briggts

Etrata.

To page 9 line 24 for me sad, read commend, 9, 10 1.17 blot out and T. 2) for no from oad varied in the page 9 line 24 for me sad, read commend, 9, 10 1.17 blot out and T. 2) for no from oad varied into this year p. 11.1.2. blot out the p. 12 1.24 for larger 1. decime, p. 12.1.2 for me p. 2.2 for webs; p. 2.2 for webs; p. 2.2 for me p. 2.3 for page 1.2 for me p. 2.3 for songh a comment, and the foregraphene v. performed p. p. 2 for forest readers, a decime, p. 2.4 for songh a comment, and the forest readers, p. 2.4 for me p. 2.5 for forest readers, p. 2.4 for me p. 2.5 for forest p. 2.5 for page 1.20 forest plants, p. 2.5 for forest p. 2.5 for songh a forest p. 2.5 forest p. 2.5

